

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

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THE COUNCIL OF FIRTH COLLEGE.

SHEFFIELD, intend to Appoint a PRINCIPAL who shall also be Professor either in the Literary or in the Mechanical Department of the College.

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1. Classics, History, Literature, Political Economy, Moral Science.
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Applicants are requested to state in which of these Departments they would be prepared to act as Professor, and which of the Subjects in that Department they would be prepared to undertake.

The salary of the said Principal will be £500 per annum, with Half the Fee of his own Classes.

The Council will only make the appointment in event of suitable candidates presenting themselves.

Candidates are requested to give full particulars concerning age, experience, and any Academic distinctions they may have gained, together with any other information likely to affect the decision of the Council. The names of three gentlemen to whom references may be made should be given, but no testimonials need be sent unless they are asked for.

Applications to be sent on or before the 25TH DAY OF APRIL next, to

ENSOR DRURY, Registrar.

Firth College, Sheffield, March 24, 1881.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, 3RD OF MAY.
F. W. MADDEN, M.A.S., Secretary.

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- Class 18.—Electrical Inventions.
- Class 19.—Pen and Ink and Crayons by Amateurs.
- Class 20.—Pottery.
- Class 21.—Miscellaneous. This will include all objects not properly belonging to any of the other Classes.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. THOS. MARTIN, Plymouth.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MEETING on MONDAY, APRIL 25, at 4 P.M., instead of on MONDAY, April 18.

PAPER by Rev. S. W. COCKLE, entitled "TAITAR or TURK,"
W. S. W. VAUX, Secretary R.A.S.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

MR. ROBERT N. CUST will read a PAPER "ON SPAIN: its CITIES and CUSTOMS."
W. S. W. VAUX, Secretary R.S.L.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.

The NINETY-FIFTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, PALL MALL EAST, from 10 till 6. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

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EDW. A. BOND, Principal Librarian.

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It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

Memoirs of Field-Marshal the Duke de Saldanha; with Selections from his Correspondence. By the Conde da Carnota. (Murray.)

AMONG Portuguese, few men have ever so fully possessed both the good and the bad qualities of the Peninsular race and character as Marshal Saldanha. All that was really great and all that was weak in him flowed from the fact of his being so true to his blood and his breeding. It is not within the scope of this article to follow up this appreciation of the Marshal's life in any sort of detail; and I shall content myself with a glance at the chief events recorded by the author, with such critical remarks as his treatment of them may suggest.

As to the style of the book, and the literary workmanship therein displayed, it does not become me, as a foreigner, to judge or to meddle.

The reader is warned at starting not to expect anything like critical impartiality. Count Carnota tells us in his Preface that the task of writing a Life of his famous brother-in-law "devolved upon him as a duty." After that we know what to expect, and the warning is certainly not unnecessary. It is not the attitude of a biographer which the Count assumes, but that of a devotee before a shrine. The work extends through two bulky volumes, and deals with the life of a man who lived more than eighty years; yet no single word of censure—hardly a criticism—escapes from the writer's pen.

Saldanha was born in 1790, the eighth son of his parents. His family was noble, and he counted among his ancestors the famous Bernardo del Carpio and the still more famous Marquis de Pombal. The consciousness of high lineage goes for something in any estimate we may form of Saldanha. He himself, during a considerable period of his life, was in heart and in behaviour not unlike one of those barons of feudal and mediæval Spain whose portraits have been so admirably drawn for us by M. Dozy. He was born to poverty, and his poverty, too, influenced his life. It obliged him to embrace the career of arms at an age when most boys are still in the school-room. At fifteen he joined the army; at the age of twenty-three he had already served through several campaigns of the Peninsular War, and on its termination he found himself a full colonel. Military life for him was what it was to some of the great captains of Napoleon. He passed through all

the grades of command with a rapidity that owed everything to individual energy, capacity, and the happy chances of battle. This portion of the Marshal's career is well narrated by his biographer.

In 1816 he left Portugal for Brazil, where the Portuguese King had set up his throne eight years before. Saldanha was charged with the task of pacifying the south of the empire. The Captain-Generalship of Monte Video was the title with which he held that great province, all but in name a kingdom—so nearly, indeed, that, when the son of King John VI. proclaimed in 1823 the separation of Brazil from the mother-country, the people whom Saldanha had ruled vice-regally offered him the crown of Monte Video. Saldanha refused, through loyalty to his King, but subsequently expressed his conviction "that he would have made an excellent king of any country whatever." This mixture of loyalty and of an assurance not far removed from vanity ran like a strong thread through all the texture of Saldanha's character, and is conspicuous in every event of his long life.

In 1823 Saldanha returned to Lisbon, where John VI. now reigned as King. The then rulers of Portugal were the authors of the Revolution of 1820, which had proclaimed a Constitution, so-called parliamentary, but virtually all but Republican. The Ministers took alarm at the arrival of the eminent soldier, and to rid themselves of his presence appointed him to the command of the expedition then preparing to reduce the emancipated Brazilian provinces to subjection. Saldanha refused the appointment, and was thrown into prison. Shortly afterwards the military rising of Villa Franca suppressed the Constitution of 1820, and proclaimed an absolute monarchy. Saldanha escaped from prison, and "placed himself at the orders of his Sovereign." The biographer uses considerable ingenuity to reconcile the absolutist attitude of the Marshal at this juncture with the liberalism which he subsequently professed. The Liberals of the day, however, were not so easily satisfied, and when they came into power he was banished from the kingdom.

Such advocacy as this on the part of Count Carnota is evidence, if evidence were required, how little desirable it is that the biography of any public man should be undertaken by a relative. Saldanha was in turns absolutist, demagogue, and *doctrinaire*; and all the attempts of the author to explain away these contradictions of view are futile. Common observation led impartial persons to perceive that it was not within the scope of Saldanha's mind to grasp political ideas. His actions were, indeed, swayed by motives very far removed from abstract theories or general principles; and it is known to all well-informed Portuguese that these motives were his own likes and dislikes, a most ingenuous self-conceit, and, more than aught else, the urgent necessity he felt to satisfy the crowd of clients who gathered round him.

Named Military Governor of Oporto, he found himself in that city when the death of the King took place, and Dom Pedro, the heir to the throne, already Emperor of Brazil, after granting the country a Liberal Charter, abdicated the Portuguese Crown in favour of

his daughter, Douna Maria Segunda. The account given by Count Carnota of the events which followed the King's death is singularly deficient. An English writer has no excuse for overlooking the numerous works of English writers who have given data the very opposite of what he states as facts. He might have read that neither Canning nor Lord Stuart, who brought the Charter to Portugal, approved the action of Dom Pedro. Should the book run to a second edition, the author will do well to refer to the following authorities:—*An Historical View of the Revolutions of Portugal*, by an Eye-witness (Murray, 1827); *A Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne on the Affairs of Portugal and Spain*, by W. Walton (Richardson, 1827); *The Last Days of the Portuguese Constitution*, by Lord Porchester (Bentley, 1830); *A Letter to the Earl of Aberdeen*, by H. G. Knight (Ridgway, 1829); *Papers respecting the Relations between Great Britain and Portugal, presented to both Houses of Parliament, June 1829, &c.* These last State papers especially will put the attitude taken by Great Britain at this juncture in a clear light.

The plain truth is that Saldanha, hitherto the general and servant of an absolutist king, was carried away by the flattery of the Jacobins. He fomented a military manifestation, and by means of it forced on the proclamation of the Charter in 1826. This opens a new period in the life of Saldanha. Raised to the Ministry, the reactionary principles of his colleagues soon afterwards drove him into exile. The author gives too brief a relation of the tumults which this event caused in Lisbon; and he omits to mention a fact referred to by all writers who have dealt with the events of the period—that Saldanha was publicly acclaimed First Consul by the multitude.

Count Carnota prints some very interesting letters written to the Emperor Dom Pedro by Saldanha from his English exile, with the intention of proving his loyalty to the throne. In point of fact, he was loyal at the very same time to the principles of the Radicals—so far, that is, as it lay in him to be true to, or even to comprehend, the general principles of political life. Here is a sketch of him at this period of his career, drawn by the impartial and not unfriendly hand of a companion in arms:—

"He is by nature and by experience a soldier; but if he leaves the field and enters the Cabinet then he becomes a child, and commits follies which, in the eye of a person who does not know his weakness on this point, appear unjust and iniquitous" (Shaw, *Personal Mem. and Corresp.*, 1837, ii., p. 14).

The letters from Saldanha to Dom Pedro, who was still on his throne at Rio, quite confirm the judgment given by Shaw. Saldanha tells the Emperor that "the whole kingdom longs for your Majesty;" and yet the subsequent civil war of four years' duration is a melancholy proof how utterly he misjudged the situation. Further evidence of how far Saldanha's imagination could travel beyond the region of "practical politics" is found in the extraordinary fact that he engaged himself in the schemes of the Spanish refugees in London, and seriously offered to assist in placing Dom Pedro upon a constitutional throne in Spain, *vice* King Ferdinand, to be deposed. For-

unately for Portugal and the Peninsula, the proposal came to nothing.

During the reign of the absolutist usurper, Dom Miguel, from 1828 to 1832, Saldanha was attached to the Radical *emigrés*. The instability of his character, joined to his military *prestige*, caused him to seem a danger to the leaders of the Liberal movement—so much so that he was excluded from the expeditionary force with which the Emperor Dom Pedro sailed for the re-conquest of Portugal. But when the Liberal cause was seemingly lost in 1832, and the invading army of liberators was closely blockaded in the city of Oporto, the Emperor was compelled to call to his side the most famous of Portuguese captains. There can be no doubt that at a most critical moment he saved Oporto, and with that city the cause of Liberalism in Portugal. Yet immediately afterwards, while he was serving as a general of division at the right hand of his Sovereign, of his own single initiative, without leave obtained from his commander-in-chief or his king, he opened negotiations with the enemy, a fact which only came to be divulged by an accident. Such an act might easily be described as high treason; but those who are read in the habits and character of the mediæval *condottieri* of Spain, and can trace these habits and this character in Saldanha, will be little surprised. And his conduct is praised by his biographer. Saldanha "was not governed," he tells us, "by any ambitious views, nor by the desire to make himself with his sword alone master of the situation, or 'virtual king,' as his calumniators expressed themselves." It is very difficult, under the circumstances, to arrive at any conclusion but that he desired to attain that very object. At least, so appears to have thought Marshal Solignac, a blunt French soldier in chief command at Oporto, for when he heard of this escapade of Saldanha he was, to use the biographer's words, "furious, . . . and declared that he would bring Saldanha to a court-martial and, if found guilty, have him shot."

The long war between Liberalism and Absolutism ended with the victory of the Liberals; but before the conclusion of the struggle Saldanha, for his great services to his country, had been created a field-marshal. The latter period of the civil war had been for him a time of vacillation. At one time he seemed to incline to become a leader of the democratic party; at another, to be a mere tool in the hands of the Crown. It was a transition period for him, and the contradictions and inconsistencies between his speeches and his acts, his deeds and his declarations, are more than ever abundant.

In 1835 began the third period of the Marshal's life. He now took his stand very decidedly on the side of constitutional monarchy, and found himself in opposition to his recent friends the Radicals, who were agitating for reform. This portion of his career, intricately bound up as it is with the history of Portugal, deserves a brief examination. In 1836 a revolution abolished the existing charter and re-established the all-but Republican constitution of 1822. Encouraged by both Great Britain and Belgium, the Queen proposed to herself by forcible means

to stem the current of ultra-Liberalism. Saldanha held the strings of this counter-revolution, headed a palace intrigue against the so-called Septembrist movement, and, when things were at their worst, took the field, was beaten at Chão da Feira, and crossed the frontier into Spain.

During the next ten years Saldanha took no further part in politics than as ambassador to various Courts of Europe. It is no secret that successive Portuguese Governments employed him in this capacity, not for any diplomatic use they thought to put him to, but to rid themselves of the dangerous presence of an ambitious and ever-restless politician—useless to them as a counsellor, worse than useless in the machinery of government, and yet prominent and influential by reason of his popularity and his military renown. The missions he was sent on were indeed wholly idle. What *raison d'être* could there be for so eminent a personage as Saldanha at the Court of Vienna, for instance? It is not surprising to find, by a letter quoted by Count Carnota, that he was preparing to occupy his dignified leisure with an attempt to reconcile the Book of Genesis with the latest developments of geological science!

In the year 1846 there broke out in Portugal a revolution against that *doctrinaire* movement which found its Guizot in Senhor Costa Cabral. The Queen decided to overturn the Ministry created by that revolution. She sent for Saldanha, and charged him with the execution of the disastrous *coup d'état* of the 6th of October of that year. Saldanha again acted the part of *condottiere* for the Crown; and this particular act of prowess resulted in a civil war so long and so grievous that the Queen, to save her throne, was forced to seek the intervention of Spain and of Great Britain. Saldanha, at the nominal head of the Government from 1846 to 1849, virtually handed over all real power to Costa Cabral; but two years sufficed to tire the Marshal of his own party, and he stirred up a *pronunciamento* against the Ministry which for years he had headed. The reader of Count Carnota's book will anticipate the apology which is here given for such a change of front. Whenever Saldanha abandons the principles he had been advocating, it is always that the country is on the verge of an abyss, and can be saved only by a military revolt or by a palace intrigue.

In the account of the revolution of 1851 there are many notable omissions and some actual errors. For example, Count Carnota does not tell us that at this period the *prestige* of Saldanha had so dwindled in Oporto itself that he had to fly to Galicia, and only returned to head a revolt of the garrison which had been promoted by the Radical party. The author ascribes to Saldanha an importance in the Ministry which lasted from 1851 to 1856 (the so-called *Regeneração*) which he was far from possessing. At that period the true ruler of the country, as every student of its history well knows, was not Saldanha, but Rodrigo da Fonseca.

Saldanha again retired into private life in 1856; and this time he passed from the study of theology to that of homoeopathy, and from the world of politics to the world of

commercial finance. Towards the end of his life his name figured in the prospectuses of several companies of more or less repute.

In 1870 Saldanha, now a very old man, seduced two regiments, surrounded with them the palace of the King, and forced upon his Majesty the dismissal of the existing Ministry. This ignoble *coup d'état*, the latest of a long list of such strokes of intrigue, has met perhaps with more of ridicule than of opprobrium; but for Count Carnota the upsetting of a constitutional Government is deserving neither of ridicule, nor of hatred, nor of contempt. "He once more," says his unfailing apologist (ii. 397), "saved the country from anarchy!"

The Ministry thus forced upon King and country at the point of the bayonet, and of which Saldanha naturally constituted himself the head, lasted but a few months. Then, as had so often happened before when the rulers of Portugal desired peace and freedom from the restless ambition of Marshal Saldanha, he was sent out of the country, as ambassador to Great Britain. It was during the term of this embassy that Saldanha made a proposition to his Government which, in its astounding cynicism, forms one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of European diplomacy. He offered "to give up his diplomatic appointment if the Government would grant him a pension of twelve millions of reis a year, with continuance of half of that sum to his wife" (ii. 433). All that the author finds to say of this is that it is a moderate wish!

So far, the biography of Count Carnota has suggested much occasion for critical reprehension; but justice requires the admission that the book is full of most important documentary evidence, in the shape of State papers, despatches, letters, and private notes, bearing on the history of the time, as well as on the character of Saldanha himself. It is a grave shortcoming in the author that he has utterly failed to see the force of the evidence he adduces—that his appreciation of his brother-in-law's character and motives is a wholly one-sided one. As a rule, the author is not ill-informed as to recent Portuguese history—by no means a common characteristic in the works of foreigners treating of Portugal. His facts are, indeed, often correct even when he is illogical in his deductions from them. Errors indeed there are, but they are few and far between. The author, for instance, talks of a Portuguese constitution granted in 1820, but the revolution which broke out in that year adopted the Spanish constitution of 1812, and it lasted till 1822. Gen. Clinton's arrival with the English division is ante-dated by three years; the right date is 1827, and not 1824. A few more such slips are hardly noticeable flaws in a work whose value—notwithstanding the strong, and not perhaps wholly blameable, personal bias of the author, and the shortcomings arising therefrom—will be considerable to the future historian of a long and critical period in the history of Portugal.

OLIVEIRA MARTINS.

Beowulf: an Old-English Poem. Translated into Modern Rhymes by Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lumsden, late Royal Artillery. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

It is now many years since an English verse translation of our famous epic has appeared. That of Prof. Wackerbarth (Pickering, 1849), written in 1847, was well adapted to the taste of its day, and is in many respects a creditable performance, achieved in the teeth of difficulties far greater than a translator of our time is obliged to face. Still it must be confessed that Scott's metre, which the Professor adopted, is no better suited to the Lay of *Beowulf* than it is, *pace* Conington, to the *Aeneid*. The admirable prose rendering of Kemble is not easily obtained; and even Thorpe's edition, in which the translation is provokingly cut into little bits and set side by side with the original, has long been out of print. There is, therefore, ample room for a new English version. Moreover, since the days of Thorpe and Kemble a whole generation of zealous scholars have been at work upon *Beowulf*; and, although their toil has not been as fruitful as might have been expected by those who are not aware of the peculiar difficulties which beset the student of the "*Tractatus nobilissimus poetice scriptus*," yet it is surely well to have some record of their progress in English. The "learned" have Moritz Heyne's good and handy edition of *Beowulf*, and will soon be possessed of the long-promised *facsimile* of Vitellius A. XV. itself; let them hear them. But it will be long ere the "general reading public" will be able or willing to read the Old-English text, or even the German or Danish translations thereof. In the meanwhile, it will, I hope, readily welcome a vigorous and readable English version, in good swinging ballad-metre, such as this of Col. Lumsden's.

A poem written down in the lifetime of Dunstan in a form dating from the days of Alfred at latest, dealing with some of the oldest myths and most early historical traditions of our race, can hardly be altogether uninteresting. Even those whose favourite mind-food is the spicy romance of modern life made up in three-volume doses by approved female practitioners may experience a "gentle pleasure" if they will turn for an hour to this curious piece of old-world poetry. They will find, in a quaint and unwonted setting, a series of pictures of life in the heroic age of Teuton history, and will make acquaintance with a hero who fulfils the ideal of Carlyle, and is at once truly manly and really pious. For Col. Lumsden cannot expect the wide circulation to which von Wolzogen's threepenny German Translation for the People is probably destined, but trust he will find the appreciation which his labour of love undoubtedly deserves. For the work is one which demands no small care and pains. The very blemishes of the original, its occasional obscurity, tiresome repetitions, and prolix moralising, are of a kind which no version can remove, save by the heroic method of M. Botkine, who, in his rendering, treats what he calls "*superfluité choquante*" by the simple process of excision. On the other hand, the harmonious cadences, the

energy of phrase, the peculiar and beautiful variety of epithet and synonym which are all so charming in the Old English are exceptionally difficult to render. Col. Lumsden has managed to stick closely to his text, and at the same time to keep pretty clear of the mock-archaic phrases and words which are so dear to the would-be imitators of Mr. Morris. The metre is well chosen and by no means ill-handled. An example or two will best show the measure of Col. Lumsden's success. He gives the noble description of the fiends' haunt thus:—

"They have their lair
In darksome land, wolf-haunted cliffs, and windy
headlands high,
And fen-ways rough, where mountain-streams, the
hills' dark shadows by,
Run down in flood to fields below. Not far from
hence the mere
A mile away; above it hang fast-rooted forests sere
O'ershadowing the waves. There wonders dire are
seen by night,
And fire upon the flood. But cunning hath no
living wight
To know the depths. The heather-ranging hart,
in antlered pride,
Pressed by the hounds and hunted far, in woody
holt may hide,
But on the bank will sooner die than plunge therein
his crest.
A dreary place—wan 'neath the clouds heave waters
in unrest,
When wind upstirreth weather foul, and all the
lift grows dark,
And the heavens weep."

Those who will take the trouble to turn to their *Beowulf*, ll. 1359-77, will agree that the sense, at all events, is closely enough given, though the charm of the original words can of course be only faintly conveyed. Hearty and stirring are the words of the Finnsborough fragment, the worthy Old-English analogue of the famous *Biarka-Mál*. The king's enemies have beset his hall by night and he wakens his men to war.

"'Tis not the daybreak in the east, nor hither
dragon flies
Nor burn this hall's high pinnacles, but on us
foemen rise!
The grey wolf howls, the ravens cry, the battle-
word clangs loud,
Shield answering to shaft; the moon shines full
beneath the cloud!
Now to fulfil this people's fate are coming deeds
of woe!
But wake ye now, my warriors all! Awake,
your valour show!
Lift up your hands, fight in the front and think
of glory won!"

It would be easy to point out occasional slips of scholarship and notice unrevised roughnesses of metre, but these can be corrected in a second edition, and do not, on the whole, detract from the use and purpose of the book. When Col. Lumsden revises his poem he will do well to use Heyne's last edition, which, besides Grim's clever emendations, contains the valuable notes and corrections of Bugge and other scholars. He will also cut out the word "*breastplate*," which is useless and misleading; correct "*Eala*" to "*Eaha*;" and give *Weird* its capital where, as so often in *Beowulf*, it is *Fate* personified. The word "*useful*," p. 37, is unpoetical, and "*mickle*" is not English. The episode of *Offa* should be given, and the "*p*" changed for "*th*," if not for "*þ*," in the quotations. Note D is, I think, new, and worth making. In Note C the "*older arrangement*" referred to is undoubtedly right. It would be useful to

have the numbers of the lines marked at the head of each book and part, especially as Col. Lumsden has wisely discarded the old divisions for his translation, and adopted the sensible plan suggested by Mr. Arnold.

F. YORK POWELL.

Buried Alive; or, Ten Years of Penal Servitude in Siberia. By Fedor Dostoyeffsky. Translated from the Russian by Marie von Thilo. (Longmans.)

THE recent death of the author of *Notes from the Dead House*, and the striking demonstrations of respect with which his funeral has been attended at St. Petersburg, invest with a special interest just now the English version of that remarkable work published under the title of *Buried Alive*. The descriptions of prison life in Siberia which it contains are well worthy of being widely read, serving as a useful corrective to the sensational accounts of Siberian horrors which certain French writers of fiction delight in producing.

The principal drawback to the real merits of *Buried Alive* is that it is impossible to say what part of it is fact and what is fiction. The author of the book really spent four years as a convict in a Siberian prison, and the sketches which he has produced are no doubt faithful to life. Still they have not the value which they would have possessed if he had recorded without modification what he really saw and heard during his time of bondage. It must be remembered also that thirty years have elapsed since he was condemned to penal servitude. And in this interval many reforms have been effected. Mr. Lansdell, whose account of a recent visit to many of the Siberian prisons was published in the *Contemporary Review* last October, found them "in a much better condition than is generally supposed." He states that "the food per week given to a hard labour convict at Kara is nearly double in weight that which is given to a convict in England;" and the amount of indulgences accorded to a Siberian *katorjnik* might deservedly render jealous a prisoner at Dartmoor or Portland. Dreary indeed is the lot of an English malefactor who has fallen into the hands of the law compared with that of his Siberian brother, whose imprisonment is alleviated by tobacco and enlivened by strong drink and gambling, not to speak of the possibility of an occasional flirtation and the probability of a yearly theatrical performance at Christmas. Among professional criminals, therefore, *Buried Alive* may give rise to grumbling. But by other persons it will probably be perused with interest.

Of the translation it is not necessary to say much. Having been made by a Russian lady, it is sufficiently correct so far as descriptions of fact are concerned. But the author's reflections at the beginning of each chapter have been rather paraphrased than translated. The statement is somewhat puzzling (on p. 234) that the soldier on duty who looked at a convict's corpse, being moved by a sudden impulse, "took off his sword and helmet and crossed himself." A reference to the original explains that the soldier unfastened his chin-strap, then took off his helmet and crossed himself. A phrase in the description

of the prison soup appearing suspicious, it also was compared with the original. The author is made to say, "I used, at first, to be horrified at the numbers of black beetles floating about in it, but my fellow-prisoners evidently thought that they imparted an additional flavour to the soup, and never took any notice of them." The words which we have italicised are the gratuitous contribution of the translator or reviser. The author writes simply and concisely; the interpreter prefers a more ambitious style. For instance, the words "there were here murderers by accident and murderers by profession, brigands and brigand chiefs," are expanded into "there were among us criminals of all kinds and classes, beginning with the man who had slain his adversary in a moment of blind fury and the highway robber, and ending with the cold-blooded murderer who delighted in the death-struggles of his victim." After mentioning that more than one-half of the prisoners could read and write, and that someone had used the fact as an argument to prove that education demoralises the masses, the author says, in the translation, "the cause of the terrible depravity of our lower classes must be sought for elsewhere." He really never said a word about the "terrible depravity" of the Russian lower classes, a depravity in which he did not believe. He merely said: "There are quite different causes for that [*i.e.*, for crime], although it must be admitted that reading and writing produce self-sufficiency among the people. But surely that is not altogether a fault."

W. R. S. RALSTON.

The Boke of Saint Albans. By Dame Juliana Berners. Reproduced in facsimile from the Edition of 1486. With an Introduction by William Blades. (Elliot Stock.)

MR. BLADES is an iconoclast. If there is a figure in our early literature which successive generations of scholars have approached with reverence and affection, it is that of Lady Juliana Berners, the lovely aristocrat who, from her dignified retirement as Prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, in Hertfordshire, wrote such a quantity of rather bad poetry and remarkably shrewd prose. Like the people who broke up stained glass windows for the sake of the lead, Mr. Blades bursts into this fairy chapel of false history, and, being infatuated with the printer of St. Albans and his types, thinks nothing of shattering this many-coloured vision. Dame Juliana Berners—"Dam Julyans Barnes" the original misprints it—becomes mere Mrs. Barnes, who was not an aristocrat, kept no diary, had nothing whatever to do with Sopwell, and, as Mr. Blades has the cruelty to hint, possibly had very little indeed to do with *The Boke of St. Albans* that has made her so famous. In all this, however, as is often the case with reformers, Mr. Blades goes too far. The real foundation of the legend of Lady Juliana Berners, the legend that Haslewood turned into full apocrypha, is the statement by Bale, who is the first historian to mention her. "Femina illustris," says Bale, "corporis et animi dotibus abundans ac forma elegantia spectabilis!" Mr. Blades boldly affirms that Bale had no information whatever to go

upon, and that he built his edifice of praise entirely out of his own imagination. Of course it is possible that he did so, but it is not probable. It seems strange that it should not have struck Mr. Blades that, as Juliana Berners may possibly have survived her publication thirty years—for it must be remembered that her supposed relationship to Sir James Berners is all moonshine—Bale might very well have seen her and talked to her before she reached extreme old age. In 1496 Wynken de Worde speaks of her as though she were then alive; and if so, she certainly lived to be a contemporary of the future Bishop of Ossory. At all events, there is enough probability that Bale knew what he was talking about to place Mr. Blades' sweeping allegation among the vanities of dogmatism.

We have ventured to rally the editor of this splendid volume on one link in his reasoning, but we have nothing but praise for the care and erudition which he has generally displayed. His zeal for the nameless schoolmaster at St. Albans has enabled him to collect all the data with regard to this obscure but important personage which are likely now to be forthcoming. Eight works appear to have issued from the press at St. Albans during the period, from 1480 to 1486, when it was in activity. Of these only two, and those the latest in point of date, were in English. These were the *Fructus Temporum*, a folio volume of English chronicles, attributed to 1483, and the present work, printed in 1486. Mr. Blades has not been able to discover any internal or external facts that throw light on the personality of this printer; the only thing we know about him is supplied by Wynken de Worde, who mentions that he was a schoolmaster. Yet to the question, "Was he connected with Caxton and the Westminster Press?" Mr. Blades answers, "Without a shadow of doubt, No!" Here, again, Mr. Edward Scott and the supporters of that theory will say that he goes too far, and asserts a positive when he has only proved a negative. He merely controverts all the evidence that has been brought to prove that the schoolmaster was employed by Caxton by calling it, as indeed it is, mere surmise. Yet he allows that the fount used at St. Albans is the very same which, until 1484, had been in Caxton's possession; and it is certainly not beyond the reach of probability that a worn fount would be passed on to a pupil or dependent rather than sold to an absolute stranger. At all events, surmise is merely confronted with surmise; and in the silence of history we must hold that "beyond a shadow of doubt" Mr. Blades, like other less learned experts, can give no definite statement whatever upon the matter.

The bibliographical history of *The Boke of St. Albans* is curious. It was exceedingly popular during the hundred years that followed its original issue. Before the close of the sixteenth century the limited public of that day had exhausted at least nineteen editions. In Shakspeare's youth it reached its zenith of popularity. Gervase Markham rewrote it in 1595, and three separate reprints bear date 1596. But after 1614, when it was issued under the title of *A Jewell for Gentrie*, it ceased to be in demand, popular taste in

literature, as all students of Jacobean thought must have noticed, taking a very sudden change about that time. For 180 years it remained a mere curiosity—"a bon morceau for the quizzical collector," as Dibdin said in his affected way. In 1793 a certain J. Dallaway reprinted it in quarto, with, says Mr. Blades, an excellent Introduction. Finally, in 1810, the extraordinary Joseph Haslewood edited it with all sorts of florid romancing about the fair authoress, adding every description of dome and flying buttress to the airy structure which Mr. Blades pulls down upon us with so much gusto.

There is a great quantity of fine confused reading in *The Boke of St. Albans*. One may dip into it almost anywhere and be amused—with most positive instruction perhaps in the treatise on hawking. A great many things which in the fifteenth century were as well known to Kate the queen as to the page beneath her window are now unfamiliar enough to the wisest of antiquaries. It is not everybody who knows that the roe of small fishes made juice of is good for the passion that goshawks have, fasting, or in what manner a man should feed his hawk in mew. It is well to lay to heart the solemn fact that "the feathers upon the back of a hawk be called the back feathers." Dame Juliana is always sententious, but not always so commonplace as this; and when she comes down upon us with a very cryptic and crabbed paragraph on "the kindly terms that belong to hawks" she commands our respect as much as she always commands our affectionate admiration. The facsimile reproduction of the text seems to be most carefully and correctly performed, and the whole volume forms a luxurious and magnificent bait for book-buyers.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

Blacks, Boers, and British: a Three-Cornered Problem. By F. Reginald Statham. (Macmillan.)

THAT utter and complete ignorance exists in England respecting South African affairs is the opinion of Mr. Statham; and, in spite of the voluminous literature on the subject which the last three years has produced, we are not disposed to disagree with him. He endeavours, in a popular way, to dispel this ignorance in the small volume before us, which is well adapted to its purpose. There is nothing to frighten the lightest of readers, and the author is thoroughly acquainted with his subject. He resided in Natal, as editor of the *Natal Witness*, the oldest established journal in that colony, during the eventful years of 1878 and 1879. He formed an independent judgment on public affairs and kept clear of colonial prejudices, while entertaining a very kindly feeling towards the colonists, whom he is anxious to clear from the charges brought against them with respect to Langalibalele and the Zulu War. In the first case, much is to be allowed for 25,000 European colonists living among 300,000 blacks. The Zulu War he attributes to Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Bartle Frere alone. The sin, says our author, is not the colonists', "but that of the proconsul, whose reputation would have enabled him to inaugurate in South Africa a policy of peace and moderation, but

who, deliberately choosing the lower road, stirred up every base and bitter passion, and threw five millions of imperial treasure clean into the sea."

He shows how determined Sir Bartle Frere was from the beginning to crush the Zulus, how trumpetry were the pretexts for war, how documents were suppressed, how the alarm in Natal was created and fomented. The colonists had the most perfect confidence in Sir Bartle Frere, and he was able to lead them as he chose.

The Zulu War is now a matter of history, but the question of the position of the Dutch in South Africa is one of present and pressing urgency. The future of South Africa is in their hands. Popular institutions have been forced on Cape Colony, where the Dutch far outnumber the English, though as yet they have not felt, or at least have not exerted, their power; the Orange Free State and the Transvaal are purely Dutch; Natal alone, with its handful of white inhabitants, chiefly English. What will be the effect of the war with the Boers of the Transvaal on their brethren in Cape Colony? Mr. Statham, as others have done before him, paints in vivid colours the cruel wrongs of the Boers—the way they were imposed upon in the matter of compensation for their slaves, the oppression which caused their great exodus from Cape Colony, the abominable treatment they experienced in Natal, and the annexation of the republic. And here we have a new and unexpected light thrown on the proceedings of Sir Theophilus Shepstone—that he was not the originator of that piece of treachery, but a tool in the hands of a clique of Natal land-speculators. The author indignantly repels the accusation made by the enemies of the Boers of the Transvaal that they enslaved the natives; and, even were the accusation justified, we must confess to a feeling of disgust when we hear loud cries of horror at the idea of the Dutch making slaves from the same persons who are perfectly callous to the destruction of the Zulus.

To what source are we to trace the wrongs of the Boers? According to the author, to what he calls *the curse of South Africa*, the Colonial Office. He deals his censure without regard to party; Lords Carnarvon and Kimberley come in for it alike. His complaint is that the Office has no policy.

"What is absolutely destructive of all confidence, all respect, on the part of South African colonists towards the department of State with which it is their misfortune to have to deal, is the purposeless, colourless, unstable drifting hither and thither; the policy of committal, and reversal, and re-reversal; the policy that one day blows hot and the next day blows cold; that one day makes a new commandment, and the next day chastises you for attempting to keep it; a policy the guiding principle of which is the keeping of things quiet."

and a better instance of this could not be found than the case of the Transvaal Boers, driven from Natal, which they found empty and colonised, then established as a separate State, then reclaimed as British subjects.

Mr. Statham's work is carried down to the departure of Sir F. Roberts for Natal. He could not have foreseen that the Boers would regain by force of arms that independence which, so long as they had only right and

justice on their side, was denied them. We must not omit to call the reader's attention to the chapter on confederation, and to the pleasing account of the life of the Dutch in Cape Colony. WILLIAM WICKHAM.

NEW NOVELS.

Beside the River: a Tale. By Katharine S. Macquoid, Author of "Patty," &c. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Noirs et Rouges. Par Victor Cherbuliez. (Hachette.)

Found though Lost. By Charles H. Eden. (Newman.)

The Margaret Book: a Legend of Lorraine. By Th. von Saldern. (Sampson Low.)

Ben-Hur: a Tale of the Christ. By Lew Wallace. (Sampson Low.)

MRS. MACQUOID stands almost alone in the excellent use which she makes in her fictions and other works of the very picturesque scenery to be met with in the North of France and the most favoured portions of Belgium. The present novel may be taken as more than a fair sample of her power in this direction. While not by any means destitute of interest as a story, *Beside the River* cannot fail to charm every reader by its admirable touches of local colouring. Even those who are unacquainted with the scenery will be able to carry away a vivid picture on the retina of the mind of the view on the highway to Spa where the Château Montcour is situate, and where close beside the clear, sparkling Amblève stands the pleasant white-washed inn of the brothers Cajot. Nor is the opening of the novel less striking, where we meet with the heroine, Jeanne Lahaye, at the rural cottage on the banks of the Meuse. We could extract many little vignettes of scenery which do credit to Mrs. Macquoid's perceptions of the beautiful and to her facile pen. However, our readers will, no doubt, consider that, the work before us being a story, the plot's the thing. In this respect, too, we are able to speak more cordially of the novel than of some of its predecessors by the same hand. The most unsatisfactory piece of portrait-painting is that of the scheming Mdle. Herkenne, the wicked lady of the piece. She is too shadowy. It is true that on one or two occasions she simulates a dramatic energy that would fetch down the house if she were represented on the boards of some transpontine theatre; but she is, after all, a poor creature. She makes a good outline for such a creation as an artist like Wilkie Collins loves to fill in; but she does not make one's flesh creep, as so many of his naughty, stealthy women do. Mrs. Macquoid is not strong enough in the feline element. Mdle. Herkenne puts her claws out of their velvety sheath rather too soon and far too demonstratively. But passing from this artful *bête noire* to the other characters, we have scarcely anything but praise for the way in which the heroine and some of the minor personages are limned. M. Baconfoy is evidently true to the life; after declaiming against matrimony he is caught by that bewitching widow, Mme. Boulotte—a venial sin, we are willing to admit, considering her power to charm. A great deal of trouble

arises through the separation of the heroine, Jeanne, and her lover, Edmond Dupuis. The latter, believing that Jeanne has ceased to love him, marries another, and discovers too late that his old love has always been true to him. There being consequently one too many in the *dramatis personae*, as we approach the conclusion of the novel, we look for some convenient and fatal fever or accident to remove the superfluous individual; but in this case nobody dies, either voluntarily or because they are made to. Jeanne's noble character and devotion lead Edmond to love his wife even better than ever; while Jeanne herself takes to works of charity. The male villain of the piece, a certain red-haired Antoine Vidonze, is emphatically "played out." We are inclined to rank this as the best of all Mrs. Macquoid's novels; and her stories are always entertaining.

Those readers who wish for a change from the feverishness and unhealthiness of M. Zola will find it in the pages of M. Cherbuliez. And yet the present work is far from lacking in dramatic passages. The story opens on a Christmas Eve, eighteen young girls being present at the usual *fête* to the child Jesus. Among these maidens is Mdle. Maulabret, the heroine of the novel. She subsequently passes through a very diversified career, and there are some exciting scenes between her and her lover, Albert. The letters of the latter to the heroine are very lively and clever. There is one very powerful scene towards the close of the work, where Albert rescues Mdle. Maulabret from her enemy and persecutor, Lésin. Owing her life to Albert, she offers him her friendship, but he will be content with nothing less than love. He conquers at last, and the contest between worldly happiness and the Church ends in favour of the former.

Mr. Eden's story is in one volume, but it is full of incident and sensation. We cannot say much for its literary style, but the book will no doubt be read with interest. The author is very warm in his praises of Seville. No doubt Seville is a very beautiful city, but it does not stand alone in this respect; and there is almost too much praise of it in Mr. Eden's pages. Mark Twain was advised to "see Naples and die," and he almost did both; but Naples must pale the ineffectual fires of her splendour before Seville, according to Mr. Eden. The heroine of the story is the best of all the characters in the novel; but the villain is a very poor, washed-out individual, not fully up to the melodramatic business. The account of the secret capture and deportation of the hero is very curious; and the author shows that it is based upon fact, for such readers as may be sceptical. Mr. Eden is neither a profound nor a graceful writer, but in *Found though Lost* he has had the advantage of a telling plot.

The Margaret Book, as its title states, is a legend of Lorraine. Some of its descriptions are really excellent, nor is the story itself without certain agreeable points. The much-tried Margaret, also, is a really fine character. The narrative, originally written in German, has on the whole been well rendered into English.

It is not stated whether *Ben-Hur*, which appears in Sampson Low's "Six-shilling Series," is now published for the first time, nor do we ourselves remember. However, that is a matter of little consequence. It is a very singular book, and one that, if liked at all, will be liked very much. The local colouring seems, so far as we are able to judge, to be not untrue, the transcriptions of Palestine scenery being especially well done. The portrait of Mary, the mother of Christ, is very attractively drawn. The story of Ben-Hur is well worth reading; and the author tells us that if, on visiting Rome, anyone will make the short journey to the catacomb of St. Calixto, which is more ancient than that of San Sebastiano, he will see what became of the fortune of Ben-Hur, and give thanks. This tale is certainly very unlike the ordinary run of novels.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

SOME BOOKS OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A Popular History of the United States. By William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay. Vol. IV. (Sampson Low.) It may be remembered that in our notices of the earlier volumes of this work we reserved the expression of our opinion of its merits until its completion. It may also be remembered that we then ventured to suggest the probability that the venerable poet and journalist, whose name has still pre-eminence on the title-page, really had, and would have, nothing whatever to do with the actual authorship, the sole responsibility of which would rest upon his nominal colleague; and that Mr. Gay had yet his reputation as an historian to make. The accuracy of these conjectures is now fully confirmed by no less a witness than Mr. Gay himself, the first paragraph of whose "Introductory," as he calls it, we here quote *verbatim* :—

"The present volume is the completion of the work which the late Mr. Bryant consented should have the sanction of his name. The first two volumes passed the ordeal of his careful perusal; in justice to those who began the reading of the work at the beginning of its publication it is only proper to say that, save in the absence of his verbal criticism for the last two volumes, there was no change of actual authorship consequent upon his death."

We know now, therefore, that, although Mr. Bryant's name appears on the title-page of every volume as one of its authors, he had nothing whatever to do with the last two volumes, and that his authorship of the first two extended no farther than the friendly offices of "verbal criticism." In other words, he read Mr. Gay's production as he would have read an article sent to him for publication in his daily journal, and was as much the author of one as of the other. That the writer of *Thanatopsis* should have consented to lend the "sanction of his name," as Mr. Gay cunningly puts it, to a work of which he was in no sense the author, or, to speak more accurately, should have consented to appear publicly before his countrymen and the world as the actual author of a work not one line of which he had written, cannot fail to prove a source of deep and lasting regret to all those who hold his memory in reverence. Of the motives of those who persuaded him, in his extreme old age, to such a course it is unnecessary to speak. The anticipated results having been attained, nothing is easier now than for Mr. Gay to make a clean breast, and confess practically that Mr. Bryant's professed authorship was only a Transatlantic commercial device.

It is with Mr. Gay alone, and his work, that we have now to deal; and we say frankly that we do not think these volumes prove him to be in possession of most, or even many, of the qualities which are generally supposed to be necessary to make up the character of a careful and impartial historian. As a serious "History of the United States" it does not compare at all favourably with that issued in this country a few years ago by Messrs. Cassell, the composition of which is remarkably pure and classical, while that of the work before us is frequently careless and occasionally slovenly. The bulk of the work—more than three and a-half of the four ponderous volumes—treats of the history of the country from prehistoric times down to the commencement of the late Civil War, and might have been written by anybody who had the slightest knowledge of the principles of compilation. It betrays no original research and presents no new facts, but is simply a *résumé* of what has been repeatedly, and often better, said before. The causes and events of the Civil War are rehearsed in some hundred and fifty pages, and we detect nothing that was not already familiar to us through the newspapers of the period. This is a portion of the history to which Mr. Bryant, with his half-a-century of practical knowledge of American affairs, could have done ample justice. Mr. Gay contents himself with a rehash from the partisan journals of the period; and it need hardly be said that his history of the war, such as it is, is entirely from the Northern point of view. That the work can ever become a standard authority is impossible and, it may be added, undesirable. On the other hand, as specimens of American typography these volumes are luxurious and beyond all praise. The illustrations are profuse, all of them pertinent, and most of them exquisite. They alone render the volumes a desirable acquisition for a drawing-room table, while they would occupy space that might be better filled on the shelves of a student's library.

Sylvestra: Studies of Manners in England, 1770-1800. By Annie R. Ellis. (Bell and Sons.) Dip into these modest volumes for half-an-hour in the morning, return to them in the evening for the same time, and they will be read to the end with delight. There is just enough incident in the lives of Dick Ashmead and his wife, charming Molly Blaise—sober and sensible people blest with daughters whose feelings are somewhat beyond the ken of the good Church dignitary and his wife—to sustain the reader's interest, and not sufficient to draw his attention away entirely from the sketches of English life at the end of the last century of which their family supplies the central figures. The scenes are laid in the vale of the Severn and around the great church of Durham, in those pleasant places, "not wholly in the busy world nor quite beyond it," which inspire an indescribable charm in the minds of those whose sympathies are cast in a bygone age and amid the old-fashioned customs which have died out in times when not only "the dead travel fast," Sarcasms there are in abundance on the philosophers and politicians of 1881, and many sly strokes at those innovations in Church and State which cannot but shock a writer whose time is passed among the dead of a century ago. If these sometimes show that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in the author's philosophy, they only expose in a pleasant manner what other people endeavour fruitlessly to conceal. We would not for the world quarrel with a lady who can discourse so sweetly on the delicacies which maidens in the country were not above making with their own fair hands for their brothers and friends, and who can speak in praise of cookery as "an art and a science, with its history, its antiquities, its *ana*." Indeed, when we came to the

end, we had forgiven the cruel manner in which she had altered and applied to Dean Tucker alone the epigram which the dictatorial Warburton directed against that great economist and a brother dean. Anyone who, in reading these pages, comes across a bitter allusion to his own pet theory or politician will forget it, as we did, after the perusal of another chapter.

Great Orators: Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Pitt. By H. J. Nicoll. (Edinburgh: Macniven and Wallace.) This book is what it claims to be, a plain and simple account of the four chief politicians of the concluding years of the last century. It is never an easy task to compress into a small space the details of the lives of those great party-leaders who have played prominent parts in the world's history. And when it happens, as in the case of the four orators selected by Mr. Nicoll, that their reputations have been won on opposite sides of opinion in the same parliamentary debates, the difficulty of retaining the interest of the reader without a constant repetition of detail is greater than ever. This labour Mr. Nicoll has grappled with bravely, and he has succeeded in overcoming it beyond what a candid critic could have expected. The memoirs are written without any undue straining after effect, and, as Whig and Tory will both acknowledge, with a laudable freedom from political bias. The compiler has no doubt had the benefit of following in the footsteps of excellent guides, but there are not infrequent evidences that he has read and thought for himself. In the notice of Burke, the advantage of the publication of Mr. John Morley's essay in the *English Men of Letters* is plainly perceptible; but it may be as well to take this opportunity of pointing out to both of these writers that the date of Sir James Mackintosh's visit to Beaconsfield, which has been taken by Mr. Nicoll from the pages of his predecessor, must be fixed at least a year too late. There are a few other errors in Mr. Nicoll's account of Burke which should be corrected in subsequent issues. The name of the well-known dramatist and journalist was not Andrew Murphy, and the favourite of George the Third never attained to the dignity of being the Marquis of Bute.

Cuthbert of Lindisfarne: his Life and Times. By Alfred C. Fryer. (S. W. Partridge.) Mr. Fryer has written a picturesque life of Cuthbert from the Protestant, or rather mildly Anglican, point of view. It is pleasant reading, and will give many persons a far clearer notion of what the England of the seventh century was than they ever had before. It is not, however, a work of original research, and the historical student will find nothing in its pages which he did not know before. It shows, nevertheless, a great advance in popular literature, and, if useful for nothing else, will be of service as a milestone on the road of progress. It is in many ways instructive to compare Mr. Fryer's *Cuthbert* with Mr. Collins's *Spirit and Mission of the Cistercian Order*, a book published but fifteen years ago. The reasonable tone of the one and the wildness of the other form a remarkable contrast. Mr. Fryer writes on several occasions as if he thought that the contest between the old priests and the Roman missionaries, in which St. Wilfrid figured so prominently, was in some way or other a fight about articles of faith. He tells us, for example, that Alchfrith "was warmly inclined to the Catholic doctrines," and in another place that that prince had "early evinced a predilection for the Roman faith." Wilfrid, too, we are informed, "had a strong leaning to the doctrines of Rome;" and we also hear of a certain Columban abbot being "converted to the Roman faith." This will be very misleading to all readers who have not gained a knowledge of the ecclesiastical history of the time from other sources. The

fierce controversy in which Wilfrid and many others of the holiest men of the time engaged was not about the faith at all—for here there does not seem to have been a shade of difference—but concerning matters of discipline only. The time at which Easter ought to be kept was in fact the main cause of dispute. It may be well to remark that the object called St. Wilfrid's Needle in Ripon Minster is an underground vault or crypt, probably of Saxon workmanship, not "a narrow archway . . . in the chapel." A good account of this highly curious work may be seen in the York volume of the *Memoirs of the Archaeological Institute*, communicated by the late Mr. J. R. Wallran.

Eighteenth-Century Studies: Essays. By Francis Hitchman. (Sampson Low.) No apology is needed from Mr. Hitchman for the title of his work. Although two of the worthies—Isaac Disraeli and Dibdin the bibliographer—whose lives are described in its pages were best known to the reading world in the early decades of this century, their lives were passed and their books were written in the fashion of a previous age. Some very hard phrases are applied to the author of the *Curiosities of Literature*; and to most readers it will appear a subject for some surprise that Mr. Hitchman, whose name is chiefly familiar to them as the author of a Life of the "young Disraeli" which certainly does not err on the side of severity, should have published an article on "Isaac Disraeli and Bolton Corney" which does not spare the reputation of the father. The most disappointing of the studies is that which has the founder of Methodism for its subject. There were depths of feeling in John Wesley which Mr. Hitchman cannot fathom, and his criticism of Wesley's character does not satisfy the desires of the reader. By far the best of the essays are devoted to the lives of Wilkes and the poet Churchill. Both of them are written with vigour, and without any desire to apply the prejudices of the politics of to-day to the combats and combatants of more than a century ago. The failings of both poet and demagogue are described without malice, and the reader is justly reminded that faults equally grave have often been condoned in men who had less to plead in extenuation of their vices. There are some features of Mr. Hitchman's style which we do not admire, but these will be forgiven for the interest which he has contrived to throw into his memoirs. In the course of our perusal we have noticed a few errors, such as Alman (p. 26), Glynne (p. 27) with the erroneous assertion that the illustrious serjeant was an ancestor of the wife of the present Premier, and Sir John Mawbey (p. 38); but a few defects of this character will detract but little from the pleasure of those who may be expected to open this volume.

Men Worth Remembering.—Philip Doddridge. By Chas. Stanford. (Hodder and Stoughton.) A better example of the Nonconformist divine than Dr. Doddridge might be sought for in vain during the second quarter of the last century. His theological creed never stiffened into austerity; and, although the Dissenting churches were greatly exercised in controversy, his nature found little pleasure in the polemical divinity which attracted his brethren. Genial in disposition, and with a genuine affection for rural scenery and country life, disposed to seek for points of union rather than of difference, and with a natural readiness to allow the best motives even to opponents, it is no wonder that he drew to his side such antagonistic dispositions as Bishop Benson of Gloucester and Conyers Middleton from Cambridge. As a writer, Doddridge is now forgotten; the reputation of his *Family Expositor* has faded away, and his hymns are sung both in church and chapel without any knowledge of their author-

ship. But the practical value of his life has extended to this day; under his care the county infirmary of Northampton—the parent of all such charitable institutions—grew into being. This little work of Dr. Stanford is far more than a mere summary of Dr. Doddridge's career taken from the volumes of previous biographers. There are documents in it which have hitherto slumbered in obscurity, and extracts from letters which have never seen the light of day since they were received by the Christian ministers to whom they were addressed. Such an unusual occurrence in the history of these handbooks is accounted for by the fact that Dr. Stanford has amassed the materials for a comprehensive history of the good doctor's life, and then put his collections aside in the belief that the busy men of this age could only afford the time for the perusal of a small volume. His decision should be commended for its propriety; but, if his labours should succeed in rekindling some enthusiasm for the memory of Doddridge, we should gladly welcome a full-dress memoir of his hero if it did not fall behind these pages in knowledge and vivacity.

Justus Erich Bollmann: ein Lebensbild aus zwei Welttheilen. Hrsg. von Friedrich Kapp. (Berlin: J. Springer.) The subject of this memoir is already known from his correspondence with Varnhagen von Ense, and his connexion in earlier days with the fortunes of Lafayette. He died sixty years ago; but his strong individuality, his varied and adventurous career, and his acquaintance with many remarkable persons form the perennial elements of a good biography. The story is told almost exclusively in his own letters, supplemented by the fewest possible connecting remarks, this course being, in the opinion of the author, or rather editor, "die Einzig richtige Objectivität eines Biographen." In many cases, however, the sources on which such a biographer would rely are defective either in quantity or quality, and if other materials are forthcoming it savours of a *tour de force* to dispense with them. Here, the materials being excellent, the result is very good. The character of the hero is developed with a clearness unattainable, perhaps, through any other medium; while even as regards his outer life the framework at all events of the story—thanks to the industry of the editor in collecting the letters and his judgment in selecting them—is in all essentials fairly complete. The early letters of the young medical student breathe a pleasant freshness and half-restrained exuberance of spirits, entering into details which give them additional value and interest now, and candidly expressing an amusing mixture of sentiment and shrewdness, as when he plans the escape of Mme. de Staël from Paris, of Lafayette from his Austrian prison, out of pure sympathy with the individuals, while alive to the advantages which may accrue to himself. He desired in some vague way to connect himself with the public life of that stirring period; but, this failing, he abandoned his profession and took to commerce, for which he was constitutionally unfit. One scheme after another failed, through no lack of energy or hard work. Still, his elasticity and hopefulness remain wonderful, though poverty and anxiety about his children sometimes create despondency. He died on a journey to the West Indies, just as his chemical researches were beginning to bear fruit. Besides the central point of interest—the unfolding of the individual character—the letters afford curious glimpses of the German middle-class life and opinions of the period; of Paris during the Reign of Terror, including the appearance of the King and Queen at the National Assembly on August 10; and of the life of the refugees in England. They do not suffer in interest from the changes which the writer's opinions undergo, while the occasional

mistaken forecasts of events are sometimes amusing. He formed friendships everywhere, for the fascination of his manner seems to have been irresistible, and he gives clear and pointed descriptions of many public characters with whom he was more or less intimate. Among these are Mme. de Staël, Humboldt, and Washington; Forster, the companion of Cook, whose literary and scientific merits are somewhat eclipsed by the fame of the great navigator; and the principal personages at the Congress of Vienna, including Talleyrand, who, at first pronounced from a high Teutonic point of view to be "moralisch verdorben," is afterwards admitted to have a heart, the verdict indeed recalling Mme. de Rémusat's testimony. But we have said enough to show that the book is of exceptional interest and very pleasant reading.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE are glad to hear that Burke's Letters and Papers on Irish Affairs are to be republished immediately by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., with a Preface by Mr. Matthew Arnold. It is most important at the present time that these valuable contributions to the solution of the Irish problem should be in the hands of as many people as possible.

In a note to his sermon on Progress in his *College Sermons* Dr. Salmon gives an interpretation of the statement which has puzzled Dean Swift's biographers that he obtained his degree *speciali gratia*. To have kept twelve terms was necessary before being admitted to the scholastic disputation by which candidates qualified for the degree. Swift has failed to pass one term examination, obtaining, indeed, best marks in his Greek and Latin authors, but wholly failing in what went by the name of physics. He was allowed to take his degree, but the *grace* could not be supplicated for in the usual form, "Ut duodecim termini a matriculatione," &c. Soon after Swift's time, a supplemental examination took the place of the special grace in such cases. The inference is not that Swift was an idle student, but that he confined his studies to subjects which interested himself.

MR. J. CHALONER SMITH, the Superintendent of the reading-room at the Probate Office in Somerset House, has been for many years compiling a calendar of all the wills there up to Queen Elizabeth's time. He has called Mr. Furnivall's attention to what proves to be the earliest known bequest of a MS. of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*—namely, A.D. 1420, in the will of John Brynchele, citizen and tailor (*cissor*), of London. This worthy bequeaths to William Holgrave—as an inducement to be one of his executors—6s. 8d. and his best bow and his book called *Talys of Caunterbury*. That Brynchele had one or two copies of Chaucer's englisshing of Boethius *de Consolatione Philosophiæ* is also highly probable; for an earlier bequest in the will is to John Broune of a copy of the Latin treatise which the testator got in exchange for a copy of an englisshed version of it, while a second bequest is to "David Fyvyan," Rector of St. Benet Fink, of a book in English called *Boecium de Consolatione Philosophie*. These englisshings may have been copies of that by John the Chaplain made in 1410; but they were more probably Chaucer's version, made about 1380, the *Boece* and *The Canterbury Tales* being both by the same author, whom the London tailor no doubt heartily admired. May we ask those librarians and owners who have Chaucer MSS. in their collections to see whether any contain the names of John Brynchele, William Holgrave, or David Vyvyan?

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO. have just commenced publishing a series of *Oxford Treatises for English Churchmen*. The title of the first

of the series ("Conscience before Vestments") is suggestive of the spirit of the entire undertaking. These tracts—written by Churchmen for Churchmen—are intended as a protest against the irregularities and extravagances of the Ritualistic school.

MESSRS. NEWMAN AND Co. have in the press a work, in two volumes, by Mr. C. R. Low, (late) I.N., F.R.G.S., author of the *History of the Indian Navy, &c.*, entitled *Maritime Discovery: a History of Nautical Research from the Earliest Times*.

A WORK on the church bells of Lincolnshire has been prepared by Mr. Thomas North. It contains particulars of inscriptions, traditions, and peculiar uses.

DR. ANGUS SMITH is compiling a history of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester from its foundation.

MESSRS. BEMROSE have ready for immediate publication the first volume of the *Exposition of the Gospel of St. John*, by R. Govett; *Satan Bound: a Lyrical Drama*, by Wimssett Boulding; *A Middle Class, and other Sermons*, by the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock; and *The Saturday Half-Holiday Guide and Handbook of Evening Leisure*.

THE Rev. H. R. Haweis delivered the last of a course of four lectures on "The American Humorists," at the Royal Institution, on Saturday last. Mr. Haweis has consented to redeliver the course on "Washington Irving," "Oliver Wendell Holmes," "James Russell Lowell," and "Artemus Ward," at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, at five o'clock in the afternoons of April 29, May 6, 13, and 20.

It is stated in the *Sunday Mirror*, the Calcutta organ of the Bráhma Samáj, that Babu Debendro Nath Tagore has presented five hundred rupees (£50) to Mr. Voysey in aid of his proposed church in London.

MR. HENRY SWEET and Dr. James A. H. Murray, both formerly Presidents of the Philological Society, and Prof. Paul Meyer, of the Collège de France, have been elected Vice-Presidents of the New Shakspeare Society. The Rev. W. A. Harrison has been elected a member of the Society's Committee in the place of Mr. J. N. Hetherington. Mr. A. G. Snelgrove having been obliged, by private matters unconnected with the society, to resign the post of Honorary Secretary which he has held since the foundation of the society in 1873, Mr. Kenneth Grahame has been elected Hon. Secretary in his stead.

A LADY, who has been working for twenty years on Lord Bacon, specially with a view to comparisons between his thoughts and phrases and Shakspeare's—whose plays she thinks Bacon wrote—has found, in one of Bacon's note-books of 1595, jottings-down of two phrases successively which occur within six lines of one another in *Romeo and Juliet*. This evidence strengthens the position of those who hold the early date for that play, 1591-93. The extent of the likeness between these two great authors, Bacon and Shakspeare, and of the difference between them and any third writer compared with them, is certainly very striking. An enormous amount of careful and faithful work has been bestowed on the subject by Lord Bacon's fair devotee; and, though Shaksperians will absolutely reject her conclusion—that Shakspeare as a writer is a myth, though as a manager a fact—they will be thankful for her most valuable illustrations of Shakspeare's words and work.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS (hon. secretary of the Hull Literary Club) will contribute to the *Leeds Express* a series of sketches entitled "Historic Yorkshire." The papers will deal with the battles and battle-fields, remarkable

historical events, legends, traditions, &c., &c., relating to Yorkshire.

BIBLICAL students will be glad to learn that a second edition of Schrader's *Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament* is in the press.

THE great French bibliophile, M. A. Labitte, offers for sale a copy of Ronsard at the price of 22,000 frs. (£88). Besides being an exceedingly rare edition, it is bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet.

M. JULES SIMON has finished his *Introduction* to the general body of the Jury Reports on the Paris Exhibition of 1878, giving an encyclopaedic sketch of the history of industry and of its present condition. The *Introduction* has been printed at the Imprimerie Nationale, but not for public circulation. The original MS. was returned by M. Tirard, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to the writer, who has in his turn presented it to M. Tirard as a personal gift, and it will be deservedly honoured with a magnificent binding.

THE firm of Le Monnier, of Florence, has just commenced the publication of Andrea Maffei's Italian translation of Schiller's dramas.

HERR STRAKOSCH, Professor of Elocution at the Vienna Conservatorium, has come to England on a six weeks' visit for the purpose of giving a series of Shaksperian readings in German. Prof. Strakosch brings with him a great reputation as a dramatic reader, and the most competent critics of Vienna and St. Petersburg speak highly of his ability and genuine artistic feeling.

It has been stated that, by the reception of M. Rouse, who succeeds Jules Favre, the forty chairs at the Académie Française are now all filled for the first time for thirty years. This is true; but at the same time it may be mentioned that M. Émile Ollivier, who was elected so long ago as April 1870, has never yet been formally admitted, for reasons which are well known.

WE have received from Spoletò four folk-lore tales, "Quattro Novelline Livornesi," with Umbrian variants, and an excellent commentary and extensive comparative notes by Dr. Stanislas Prato, professor in the Royal Lyceum there. The volume will be welcome to all folk-lore students.

PADRE GARRUCCI has just published a small pamphlet containing *addenda*, &c., to his *Sylloge Inscriptionum Latinarum*, published at Turin in 1877.

THE Swedish Academy of Science has awarded the Letterstedt prize to Mr. Stjernström for his translation of Whitney's *Language: its Life and its Development*.

M. AUGUSTE CHARAUX, author of a study on Corneille, is engaged on a similar work on Racine.

FOLLOWING upon the unfavourable disclosures concerning the management of the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele at Rome, the Italian Government has appointed a commission, consisting of six senators, six deputies, and several experts, to enquire into the public libraries and museums throughout the kingdom.

DR. MAX WIRTH is about to publish with Herr Herbig, of Berlin, a little work on the agricultural crisis and the means for its relief.

HERR PERTHES, of Gotha, announces *Goethe in Wetzlar, 1772: Vier Monate aus des Dichters Jugendleben*, by W. Herbst—the first independent monograph on this important episode in the life of Goethe.

M. ZUPANSKI, of Posen, will shortly publish a work on the failure of the Polish insurrection of 1830, by an author who played a leading part in the events of which he treats.

THE death is announced from Paris of M. Tanera, the military publisher of the Rue de Savoie, well known to students of military history in France and abroad for his extensive knowledge of the bibliography of the subject.

M. CALMANN LÉVY has just published a new and improved edition of *L'Irlande sociale, politique et religieuse*, by M. Gustave de Beaumont, of the Institute.

THE first volume of a collection of the popular literature of all countries, entitled *Littérature orale de la Haute-Bretagne*, par P. Sébillot, has just appeared (Paris: Maisonneuve). Other volumes announced are on the Popular Literature of Egypt, by Maspero; of Gascony, by Blade; of Modern Greece, by Legrand; of Basse-Bretagne, by Luzel; and of the Pays Basque, by Vinson. The books are bound, and the type is excellent.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have received:—*The Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement: an Historical Review, with an Introduction on the Principle of Theological Developments*, by H. N. Oxenham (W. H. Allen and Co.); *Outlines of the World's History, Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern, with Special Relation to the History of Civilisation and the Progress of Mankind*, by William Swinton, Illustrated by six historical maps in colours and numerous smaller maps and engravings (Blackie and Son); *Lessons in Elementary Mechanics introductory to the Study of Physical Science*, designed for the use of Schools, and of Candidates for the London Matriculation and other Examinations, with numerous Exercises, by Philip Magnus, Seventh Edition, Enlarged (Longmans); *Ned Farmer's Scrap-Book: being a Selection of Poems, Songs, Scraps, &c., &c.*, by the Author of "Little Jim," Ninth Edition, Enlarged and Revised (Bemrose and Sons); *Three Years After*, by J. C. Phythian, Author of "Scenes of Travel in Norway" (Published for the author by Cassells); *Unclaimed Money: a Handy Book for Heirs-at-Law and Next-of-Kin*, by Edward Preston, Fifth Thousand (Allen); *Nihilism; or, the Terror Unmasked*, by John Baker Hopkins (Newman); *The Counting and the Interpretation of the Apocalyptic "Number of the Beast,"* by the Rev. James Challis (Rivingtons); *Self-Education: an Essay on the Relation between the Teacher and the Taught*, by Maurice C. Hime (W. Skeffington and Son); &c.

WE have also received the following pamphlets:—*The Cherry and Medlar: their History, Varieties, Cultivation, and Diseases*, Illustrated, by D. T. Fish (Bazaar Office); *Report of the London Rowing Club for the Year 1880; Cato Redivivus: a Satirical Review* (Hamilton and Adams); *The Mechanism of Sensation—Popular Science Lectures, No. 1*, by Thomas Dunman (Griffith and Farran); *The "Restoration of Churches" is the Restoration of Popery*, by the Very Rev. Dean Close (Newman); *The River Clyde and Harbour of Glasgow*, by James Deas (Glasgow: Wilson and McCormick); *Monetary Relief through the Paris International Conference*, by Nemo (Effingham Wilson); *England's Blind Sons and Daughters: a Letter*, by H. J. B. Marston (Durham: Andrews); *On the Wisdom of Old Times; or, the Limitations of Sound Reform*, by Civis (Trübner); *Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections*, by Lewis Emanuel (Chapman and Hall, Limited); *The Tenant-Right Question in Ireland*, by T. G. Palmer Hallett (Stanford); *Annual Report of the Saint Louis Mercantile Library Association; Is English not so Clear as Latin? a Few Words in Reply to Prof. Ramsay's Attack on the Queen's English*, by A. Cuthel (Glasgow: James Hadden); &c., &c.

THE following periodicals (among others) are also upon our table:—*The Westminster Review*,

New Series, No. CXVIII. (Trübner); *The London Quarterly Review*, No. CXI. (Wesleyan Conference Office); *The Modern Review*, Vol. II., No. 6 (James Clarke and Co.); *The Dublin Review*, Third Series, No. X. (Burns and Oates); *The Church Builder*, New Issue, No. VI. (Rivingtons); *The Army and Navy Magazine*, No. VI. (W. H. Allen); *The St. James's Magazine and United Empire Review*, Vol. XLI. No. 132 (Grattan, Marshall and Co.); *Home*, No. XXII. (Ellis); *The Monthly Packet*, Third Series, No. IV. (Walter Smith); *Night and Day*, Vol. V., No. 48 (Houghton); *The Phrenological Journal*, New Series, Vol. XXIII., No. 4 (L. N. Fowler); *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*, No. 196 (David Bogue); *The American Naturalist*, Vol. XV., No. 4 (Philadelphia: McCalla and Staveland); *The Private Schoolmaster*, Vol. II., No. 1 (Elliot Stock); *The Cape Monthly Magazine*, New Series, No. 21 (Trübner); *Modern Thought*, Vol. III., No. 4 (The Modern Press, Aldine Chambers); *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*, No. 2 (New York: Printed for the Society); and the *Zeitschrift für die Oesterreichischen Gymnasien* (Wien: Gerold's Sohn).

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Macmillan's Magazine for April is largely devoted to social subjects, and is largely the work of women. Mrs. Julian Marshall gives a candid account of the success that has hitherto attended the "People's Concert Society," and of the expectations of its friends for the future. Miss Martin, under the ambiguous title of "The Other Side of the Question," gives a very interesting sketch of an educational experiment in the way of establishing a small orphanage in connexion with a large girls' school, as a means of training the sympathy and giving a practical direction to the good intentions of early years. Miss Chesney, in a paper on "Poultry Keeping in Normandy," tries to recast English farmers to a really lucrative pursuit, by detailing the results of her investigations in the district where poultry are made to pay. Mr. Odell, from his experience at Coventry, has many practical hints to contribute to the question of "Free Libraries and the Working Classes." Besides this mass of social information, Mrs. Macdonell writes a very pretty sketch of the career and character of the Quaker Abolitionist, "Lucretia Mott;" and Prof. Percy Gardner publishes his inaugural address at Cambridge on "Archæology, Literature, and History," which is an excellent plea for the study of classical archæology at our universities. The most interesting paper, however, is by Mrs. Oliphant, on "Thomas Carlyle," which is really an explanation, founded on personal knowledge, of the strange tone of the *Reminiscences*. Mrs. Oliphant boldly declares that the sketches in that book are failures to portray real persons, and only represent one mood of the writer's mind. Her own remarks about Mrs. Carlyle are, we venture to think, the best things that Mrs. Oliphant has ever written. It is a difficult task for a friend to attempt to indicate a different view of matrimonial relations from those which seemed the supreme truth to the husband; but Mrs. Oliphant has managed admirably to make herself understood without saying a word that is either presumptuous or casts the least reflection on husband or wife. The following passage is excellent:—

"She, for her part—let us not be misunderstood in saying so—contemplated him, her great companion in life, with a certain humorous curiosity not untinged with affectionate contempt and wonder that a creature so big should be at the same time so little, such a giant and commanding genius with all the same so many babyish weaknesses for which she liked him all the better! . . . To see what he will do next, the big blundering male

creature, unconscious entirely of that fine scrutiny, *malin* but tender, which sees through and through him, is a constant suppressed interest which gives piquancy to life, and this Carlyle's wife took her full enjoyment of. He was never in the least conscious of it. I believe few of its subjects are."

THE *Cornhill Magazine* continues the "Rambles amongst Books" which have so long formed its great attraction. "Autobiography" is the subject of the current number, and rambles over Bunyan, Cellini, Gibbon, Rousseau, and Mill. One remark is worth quoting as of general application.

"As every sensible man is exhorted to make his will, he should also be bound to leave to his descendants some account of his experience in life. The dullest of us would, in spite of themselves, say something profoundly interesting, if only by explaining how they came to be so dull—a circumstance which is sometimes in great need of explanation."

Mr. Ewald gives us the results of his investigations into the "Youth of Henry V." and succeeds in showing, contrary to Shakspeare, that he was an eminently respectable young man. Indeed, a careful study of his reign leads us to consider him a prig and a fanatic, rather than a large-minded and adventurous hero. "The Census of 1881" gives a practical account, from the pen of some one of experience, of the elaborate process which is requisite for the numbering of the people. Mr. Gosse writes a fine poem called "Timasitheos" on the old theme that the gods hate insolence; but though the theme is not new the quantities are, and our ears are not likely to become habituated to *Timasitheos* or *Stesichōrus*.

THE most striking and valuable article in the current number of *Mind* is a criticism of Monism by Mr. Edmund Gurney. The way in which the critic points out the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the theory of "things in themselves" put forward by the late Prof. Clifford shows considerable dialectical skill. Mr. Gurney sees plainly enough that the modern scientific doctrine of a complete parallelism between the physical and the psychical, between nerve processes and mental actions, while it appears to bring the philosophic question of the relation of object to subject to a narrower issue, cannot provide any solution of the problem. His criticism of Monism is not, we think, so exhaustive as that by Mr. Shadworth Hodgson in his *Philosophy of Reflection*, but it is singularly fresh and forcible. The other articles call for little attention. Mr. S. Hodgson continues to expound and criticise M. Renouvier's system. He says things on the free-will question which appear to us to be the best which he has written on this point. Mr. Hodgson, as a phenomenalist, stands at the right distance from M. Renouvier for making him an object of the most profitable kind of criticism. The Rev. W. L. Davidson has some good things to say on "The Logic of Dictionary-defining." Mr. A. W. Benn writes on Buckle and the economics of knowledge, by which he appears to mean the application of the abstract geometrical method of political economy to the problems of sociology. The paper is ingenious in a way, yet the leading idea is not sufficiently defined, and a good deal of the criticism of Buckle is, to say the least of it, not new.

THE *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* has just appeared with the numbers from December 1880 to March 1881 forming a volume of over four hundred pages. It opens with a remarkable paper by the Jesuit historian, J. F. Masdeu, advocating a Spanish National Church, written in 1816. A chapter of Nanot Renart's "Decadence of Catalonia" follows. F. B. Navarrot prints a summary and extracts from the inedited Catalan Chronicle of Berenguer de

Puigpardines. A short account of Don Pedro, Constable of Portugal, is given by Balaguer y Merino, of which the most interesting portion is the catalogue of his well-chosen library and coins (*circa* 1450). There is more than one valuable contribution by the Padre F. Fita; the most considerable is the first part of the Basque supplements for Larramende's "Diccionario trilingüe," written in 1746 by the Carmelite José de Maria; the dialects are noted, but there is no other kind of arrangement. Equally noteworthy is the editor's "Contribution to the Study of Iberian Megalithic Monuments," with illustrations of dolmens, menhirs, and talayots, supporting the theory that the ancestors of the Basques were the builders of these monuments by tentative Basque etymologies of the names of them in Catalonia. Another illustrated article of value is that on the Celtiberian coins of Hispania Citerior by Pujol y Camps. The inventory of the Treasure of the Cathedral of Gerona in 1588, to be continued by E. C. Girbal, is worth the attention of Ritualists. We omit several good but minor notices. This Review has now become indispensable to all interested in Spanish history or archæology.

THE *Revista Euskara* for March contains a valuable paper on the vowel permutations of the Basque of the valley of Ulzama in Navarre by the Prince L.-L. Bonaparte. There is also a Basque prose version of Tennyson's *Dora*, by C. Otáegui, made from the Spanish translation of Vicente Arana.

PINDAR'S SEVENTH OLYMPIAN ODE.

TO DIAGORAS OF RHODES.

Strophe I.

AS rising in the marriage hall,
The wealthy father of the bride,
Draining the goblet bubbling with grape foam—
That golden glory of the festival—
Gives to the youthful bridegroom at his side
To take from home to home,
Who sits amongst his friends an honoured guest,
And envied partner of a bed so blest:

Antistrophe I.

So I, the poured-out nectar, Fame,
The gift which to the Muse I owe—
Sweet harvest of a poet-heart—
To those that in the stress and glow
Of Pythian and Olympian game
Are conquerors, impart.
Ah, happy he, embraced by fair repute!
Grace making life to bloom is his, the lyre, and
sweetly sounding flute.

Epode I.

And now, with song and melody,
I celebrate in praise
The hero, by Alpheios crowned—
The brave Diagoras.
And him, his sire, no less renowned,
The favourite of Justice, He:
Who, dwelling with their Argive host
In front of Asia's festive coast,
Give glory to nymph Rhodes, their island home,
Bride of the sun, and child of ocean foam.

Strophe II.

Beginning from Tlepolemos,
Tracing their line from Herakles,
To them and Rhodes I share the fame;
For, on the father's side from Zeus,
And from Amyntor's daughter, these
Descent from God can claim.
But endless errors human reason blind;
And this is still impossible to find,

Antistrophe II.

How man of highest bliss possess
Can guard it to the end.
That truth this island's founder knew,
Who, at sudden anger's heat,
Alkmena's bastard brother slew,
Likymnios, his friend.
So even the wise are gusty passion's slave,
And to the oracle he came to save.

Epode II.

To whom the God with golden hair,
From his all-fragrant shrine,
Bade to sail from Lerne's strand,
And seek in voyage the island fair,
Where once with golden snow divine
The King of Gods rained on the land,
When, by Hephaistos' art, with cleaving throe,
Athena burst from forth her father's brow
With mighty battle-cry; and, at her birth,
Thrilled with awe-struck shudder Heaven and
Mother Earth.

Strophe III.

There, shining on the human race,
Hyperion's son enjoined his own
To watch the moment fixed by Fate,
That first of mortals they might place
The altar, with white gleaming stone,
With victims to propitiate
Heaven's sire, and the spear-threatening maid.
Thus reverent Foresight came to human aid.

Antistrophe III.

Still oblivion's cloud will rise,
And make the mind from reason rove.
They came without the seed of glittering fire,
And, with unburnt sacrifice,
They hallowed their pure grove.
Then, drawing on his cloud of gold, the sire
Rained over them; and, as her prize,
Herself, the Goddess with the gleaming eyes,

Epode III.

Bestowed on them, in toiling art
Of hand, all mortals to excel.
So now upon their public ways,
Like breathing, moving things, there start
Their statues. Hence their fame, and well
Their guileless skill they use. Old lays
Tell us when Zeus, and the immortal race,
Divided 'mongst themselves the earth's fair space,
That in the sea Rhodes was not yet revealed,
But in the briny depths lay still concealed.

Strophe IV.

But since the Sun was absent, then
None the allotted portion drew
Of that all-pure divinity;
And when it came to Zeus's ken
He purposed an allotment new.
The Sun declined, and said that he
Saw in the white sea foam a growing space,
Kindly for herds, and for the human race.

Antistrophe IV.

And gold-encircled Lachesis
He straightway bade outstretch her hand,
Not to transgress the God's decree,
With nod of Kronos' son to promise this,
That, issuing into light, that land
His own prerogative should be.
The prayer, truth-reaching, to completion grows,
And from the ocean brine the island rose.

Epode IV.

Holds it the father of swift rays,
The ruler of fire-breathing steeds,
To whom nymph Rhodes in wedlock bore
Seven sons, that in the early days
Showed unto men all lawful deeds,
Exemplars of wise lore.
To one of these there springs the progeny—
Ialysos, Kameiros, Lindos—three
Fair sons, who shared their realm, and dwelt apart,
Named after whom the triple cities start.

Strophe V.

There, to the Tyrrhian king,
Tlepolemos, as one divine—
Sweet compensation for his doom—
The sacrificial pomp they bring,
With steaming offerings of kine,
And contests held beside his tomb.
Twice garlanded at these Diagoras came—
Victor at Athens, Nemea, and the Isthmian Fame.

Antistrophe V.

Knows him well the Argive shield,
His trophies in Arkadia grow,
In Thebes, and the Boeotian game,
Aigina, and Pellene's field,
Six times our conquering hero shew,
And Megara's column tells his fame.
O father Zeus! our Rhodes's Mountain swaying,
Honour my customary song, with Victory's pride
arraying.

Epode V.

My hero from the struggle borne,
Grant to him reverential grace,
From his own citizens and foreigners;
For he has left the hateful ways of scorn,
Clearly instructed by his hero race
In the straight purpose that was theirs.
Deckt by the Graces, now proclaim that he
Claims kindred with the old Eratidae.
His city, too, holds revel. Brief their day,
Howe'er the shifting breezes surge and sway.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

THE PRINTED CATALOGUE OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

It has so often been asserted that the proposal to print the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum is visionary, that there is a certain sense of surprise in the appearance of what is virtually the beginning of such a register of its possessions. The long-fought battle is being determined by considerations apart from those urged by the advocates and opponents of the scheme of printing. The MS. catalogue is becoming a library in itself. More than two thousand volumes cumber the ground; and the inexperienced visitor who turns up the entry of "Voltaire" and is referred from it to "Arouet" has to perform a circular pilgrimage not conducive to devotional feeling. Meanwhile, additions pour in. The Copy tax, frequently as it is evaded, brings in a yearly contingent of some thousands of "articles." American literature is rapidly increasing in bulk and in importance. "Greater Britain" sends contributions of the most varied description. The Colonial press groans with books and pamphlets on science and divinity, with political essays, and with volumes of verse. From India there come not only the productions of transplanted Europeans, but the efforts of the native mind, alike in the literary English of the Babus and the lithographed sheets of native texts. The present age has been called the age of steam; it might be called with equal propriety the age of the Printing-press. Its products from the four quarters of the globe are flooding the storehouse at Bloomsbury; and the mere entry of the titles is increasing the catalogue to a bulk that in the not remote future threatens to be appalling.

On the principle that "like cures like," the aid of the printing-press has been invoked to cope with the dangers and difficulties of the situation. The publication of a list of additions is the natural commencement of an attempt to grapple with a task beset with so many difficulties. The greater compactness of printed over MS. matter is a well-known fact. The space occupied by a title in print is but one-sixth of that which it covers in MS. It has the additional advantage of being far more easily read. In saying this we cast no reflection on the present MS. catalogue, which in a period of bad calligraphy is a monumental example of legible writing. The eight parts already issued, containing the titles of the recent accessions of new books, English and foreign, fill 559 pages. Of the execution it is only necessary to say that the entries have been carefully drawn up in accordance with the cataloguing code of the institution. About these rules there is wide diversity of opinion, but they possess the great and obvious, though frequently overlooked, advantage of being rules. It is no doubt occasionally difficult to find a book that has been catalogued by them; but it would be still more difficult to find one catalogued by the unaided light of nature, which is sometimes held to be a sufficient guidance in such matters. There is an appearance of pedantry in cataloguing the works of Montesquieu under the name of Secondat; and inborn reverence for the British peerage is

slightly shocked at being sent from the high-sounding title to the occasionally commonplace, if not plebeian, surname. But, though the effect is sometimes odd, it would perhaps be difficult to find a satisfactory substitute for the rule under which this is done.

The accessions list of what we may call the greatest library in the world should also serve another purpose—as a list of the most important works selected from the mass of literature now yearly put forth in lands beyond the sea. The Museum has the critical apparatus for making its yearly purchases really representative of the best productions of foreign literature. Such a list would be welcomed in the libraries and literary institutions scattered over the land, and would be not less serviceable to individual students. In both cases the high price at which the subscription is now fixed will greatly restrict the circulation. At first it was intended to charge ten guineas yearly, but this has now been reduced to half that sum. It is to be hoped that some further cheapening process may yet be found practicable. The Treasury never looks with a very kindly eye upon expenditure connected with literature or art. If some member of Parliament of the present day were to execute the threat which Joseph Hume is said to have made, and move for the printing of the entire catalogue as a parliamentary paper, the public would obtain it at a much lower price than that they are now asked to pay.

Another step forward is also being taken. In addition to printing the list of the accessions of new books, the entries in the existing MS. catalogue are being gradually put into print. It is not intended to do this systematically from A to Z, but to take such parts as have become unmanageable in MS. In the course of forty years it is hoped that the written will be entirely replaced by printed entries. This is not a very rapid rate of progress, but it is as rapid as the parliamentary grant will allow. If the present generation of scholars and readers desire its acceleration they must apply a gentle pressure to the Treasury, and try to persuade the authorities there that a catalogue of the national library is worth as much as an iron-clad. The grant is not large enough to allow the entries to be stereotyped, so that some day the entire cost of printing will have to be incurred again. The accessions lists are, however, being stereotyped, and will thus be available for use in any future issue of general or special catalogues.

It is, of course, a disadvantage that the printed catalogue should come in a piecemeal fashion. Some portions of the letter A are in type, and will shortly be issued. These include Agobard—Aguirre, Alb—Albert, and the works published under pseudonyms beginning with the letter B. The last-named article is one of considerable extent, and includes some very curious entries, ranging from the "Hook in the Nose of Leviathan" (Bridgwater, 1877) of a still enigmatical B. to some of the well-known writings of the late Lord Lytton. The anonymous B.'s fill 191 columns, and are by no means a small or uninteresting swarm. The objection of being fragmentary will not apply to certain entries, which can be issued in a complete and serviceable form. Thus, it is intended to print the portions of the catalogue relating to Shakspere, Homer, the Bible, which will be invaluable bibliographical aids. This is in accordance with the suggestions made in an article in the *New Quarterly Magazine*, which attracted considerable attention on its appearance, and is well known to have been written by Mr. Richard Garnett, whose practical experience gives special importance to his proposals.

The strenuous efforts of the authorities of the British Museum to make the library of the greatest possible use deserve cordial recognition at the hands of all who are well affected

to literature. The national library of England is the only one that has yet had the courage to face the difficulties in the way of a printed catalogue; and this is the more praiseworthy, as they are probably greater than would have to be encountered in any other library. There are obvious defects in the plan adopted, but they probably are unavoidable under present circumstances. What is most wanted is an increase of speed in the publication and a decrease of the price to be charged to the public. When completed, the Printed Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum will be a bibliographical monument quite unparalleled, and worthy of the great library of a great nation.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOGORIC, E. Zur bosnischen Frage. Agram: Hartman. 1 M. 60 Pf.
CAMERON, L. de, sämtliche Gedichte. Zum ersten Male deutsch v. W. Storck. 3. Bd. Buch der Elegien, Sestien, Oden u. Octaven. Paderborn: Schöningh. 6 M.
CUMMING, C. F. Gordon. At Home in Fiji. Blackwood. 25s.
EHRH, K. E. Frage. Idyll, zu e. Gemälde seines Freundes Alma Tadema erzählt. Stuttgart: Hallberger. 3 M. 50 Pf.
ENGLISH PHILOSOPHERS. Ed. I. Müller. Bacon, by T. Fowler. Hartley and Mill, by G. S. Bower. Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d. each.
GÖTTER-JAHREBUCH. Hrg. v. L. Geiger. 2. Bd. Frankfurt-a-M.: Rütten. 11 M.
GÖPPELT, S. Oberbairnen u. seine Liga. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 11 M. 20 Pf.
MONTGOMERY, E. Poètes et Artistes de l'Italie. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50 c.
SCHWICKER, J. H. Die ungarischen Gymnasien. Geschichte, System, Statistik. Budapest: Kilian. 3 M. 50 Pf.
STAFFER, P. Shakespeare et l'Antiquité. 2^e Partie. Shakespeare et les Tragiques grecs; Molière, Shakespeare et la Critique allemande. Paris: Fischbacher.
THACKERAY, Miss. Miss Williamson's Divagations. Smith, Elder & Co. 10s. 6d.
TROPE, H. Die Antiken in den Stichen Marcanton's, Agostino Veneziano's u. Marco Dente's. Leipzig: Seemann. 4 M.
TRUMPF, E. Die Religion der Sikhs. Nach den Quellen dargestellt. Leipzig: Schulze. 3 M.
UGÉNY, E. v. Russisch u. England. Aeusere u. innere Gegensätze. Leipzig: Friedrich. 6 M.
VOYAGE aux Sources du Niger: Expédition C. A. Vermine. Paris: Challamel aîné. 10 fr.
WALKER, P. F. A Short Account of Afghanistan, its History, and our Dealings with it. Griffith & Farran. 2s. 6d.

HISTORY.

- BRUCK, H. Die geheimen Gesellschaften in Spanien u. ihre Stellung zu Kirche u. Staat von ihrem Eindringen in das Königreich bis zum Tode Ferdinand's VII. Mainz: Kirchheim. 5 M. 50 Pf.
CAMERINA, A. Urkundliche Beiträge zur Geschichte Wiens im 16. Jahrh. Wien: Bölder. 8 M.
CHRONIQUES (les) de Normandie (1223-1433), réimprimées pour la première fois d'après l'édition rarissime de Guillaume le Taisleur, p. p. A. Hailot. Rouen: Métairie.
GLOBERT, D. B. di V. Riformatore politico e ministro, con sue Lettere inedite a Pietro Riberi e Giovanni Barucco. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 3 fr. 50 c.
KOPALLIK, J. Cyrillus v. Alexandrien. Eine Biographie, nach den Quellen bearb. Mainz: Kirchheim. 6 M.
L'AGIOGRAPHIA di San Laverio del MOLXII illustrata da G. Racioppi. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 3 fr.
PARDON. La Guadeloupe depuis sa Découverte jusqu'à nos Jours. Paris: Challamel aîné. 5 fr.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

RECENT DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN BATHS IN BATH.

Wrighton, Somerset: April 11, 1881.

Those who have examined the Palais des Thermes at Paris, contiguous to the Hôtel Cluny, or the Thermae at Trèves, and marvelled at their extent and completeness of arrangement, may not have realised the idea that in their own country, in one of its inland cities, once existed a set of buildings not inferior in extent or convenience to any structure of a similar kind in France or Germany.

The discovery of a complete system of Roman baths in the city of Bath was made in the year 1755, and further additions to the information then obtained were made in 1763. The results of these discoveries have happily been recorded, and sufficient was then uncovered to enable a partially correct plan to be drawn, and very probable conjectures to be formed of the great extent of the Roman building. It is only, however, very recently that these conjectures have been confirmed, and an opportunity offered of obtaining a more correct plan of the extent and arrangement of the Roman Thermae.

Recent works undertaken by the Corporation of Bath for carrying off the waste water from the modern baths, and for preventing any risk of pollution to the thermal springs, have revealed the true construction, as well as the great extent, of the Roman buildings.

The ancient Roman drains for carrying off the waste water, which remain almost perfect, have been utilised; and the work of their adaptation to modern wants has revealed not only the original Roman spring and the large reservoir which received the thermal waters, but has given the opportunity of ascertaining the ancient plan and the method by which the waters were collected and distributed through the building.

Most persons who have visited Bath know the position of the Pump Room, and how it stands at the north-eastern extremity of the open space known as the Abbey Churchyard, having the grand old structure of the abbey at the east end and the imposing Pump Room Hotel at the west. Behind the Pump Room is the cooling tank for modern purposes. All the arrangements of the modern baths are from fifteen to twenty feet above the ancient Roman level, and the extent covered by the modern baths forms but a very small portion of the area covered by the Roman.

It has been ascertained beyond doubt that the Roman building covered an area extending from Stall Street to Abbey Street in length, and from the Pump Room to York Street in width; and that the modern Pump Room, the King's bath, the Queen's bath, with the vestibule, the cooling tank, the Poor Law Offices, and No. 6 Abbey Place, together with Abbey Street, all now stand upon what was once a superb Roman public bath.

The large bath in the centre of this magnificent arrangement is a room the precise length of which has not yet been quite clearly ascertained, but it appears to exceed 120 feet in length by sixty-eight in width, and in the centre is the bath, eighty-two feet by thirty-nine, with the steps leading into it all round in perfect condition. The house which stands on a portion of this bath has lately been purchased by the Corporation; and, if funds could be obtained, it is probable that every facility would be given for making a further examination of these remains.

But the most interesting of the latest discoveries is the octagonal tank of Roman construction into which the hot waters were received. This was found to be in perfect condition, with the leaden lining remaining on it, and at the bottom were discovered Roman coins, two pitchers of a mixed metal, and two inscribed plates of lead, one of which has already been described in the ACADEMY.

The size of this tank is about fifty feet by forty, and the form is octagonal, though not a regular octagon, for the western side has the angles rounded off so as to present an irregular figure. Within it were found three squared pedestals and three circular ones, as if to support figures. In the sides of this tank were found wooden plugs, where the water flowed into the ancient outlets to prevent the rise of the river, and the land waters in times of flood, from affecting the spring water in the reservoir. The sides of this reservoir and the Roman masonry of the drains are of the best kind of work, solid and well put together. In one portion a perfect Roman arch remains.

Fragments of sculptured stone have been found, carved with figures of genii and foliage, the free treatment of which corresponds with the sculptures now preserved in the vestibule of the Literary and Scientific Institution; and this leads us to think that these buildings were erected not much later than the time of the Emperor Titus. There seems little reason to doubt that from the date of the Emperor Claudius, when the West of Britain became subject to the Roman power, the Bath waters were utilised; and the buildings were probably erected soon after the Romans had obtained firm possession.

Some conjectures may be raised by the form of the tank, which, as already stated, is irregular. This leads to the idea that a reservoir for containing the hot spring may have existed before the coming of the Romans, who have preserved somewhat of its original character in their more recent construction. Further discoveries may tend to clear up this and other doubtful points connected with the Roman occupation of the city and neighbourhood; in the meantime, every facility should be given for the investigation of these interesting remains. Happily, the improvements lately carried out by the corporation have been directed by a gentleman, not only thoroughly well skilled in his profession, but who can understand the value of these historical remains, and who has devoted much intelligent labour to their elucidation, having brought the subject to the notice of the Society of Antiquaries.

A number of gentlemen in Bath, with the mayor at their head, have undertaken to raise local subscriptions; and doubtless, if the interest and importance of these discoveries were known, funds would not be wanting to enable the city architect to carry out further investigations, and to preserve, if possible, a free access to what has been so recently discovered.

It is singular that no building containing a system of baths on such a scale has yet been found in Britain. Cirencester, York, Gloucester, St. Albans (or Verulam), Caer Leon, Caerwent, have yielded nothing of the kind; only baths of a very limited structure, more suited to private residences. The largest yet found appear to be at Wroxeter (Uriconium), but these are very inferior in extent to those proved to have existed in Bath. It may be that at Wroxeter—a small portion of the area of the city having only as yet been examined—public baths yet remain to be uncovered, and the same at Cirencester; but at present the baths found at Bath can alone take rank with those known to have existed on the continent of Europe. The number of Roman villas that have been found around Bath are

additional proof of the importance attached to the city and its thermal springs.

H. M. SCARTH.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

London: April 10, 1881.

The kindly critic of my *Bibliotheca Orientalis* in your last issue, after quoting the number of publications mentioned by me (viz., 1876, 1,727; 1877, 1,654; 1878, 2,084; 1879, 966; 1880, 1,007), says, "Either Orientalists have been less prolific than usual these two years, or M. Friederici has relaxed his efforts as a collector of titles."

Allow me to say that neither is the case. As mentioned in the Preface to the fourth year's issue I found it beyond my power to continue to collect titles of geographical publications, which also are fully enumerated in Petermann's *Mittheilungen* and by Prof. Koner in the *Transactions* of the Berlin Geographical Society. Nor have Orientalists been less prolific than usual. During the last five years not less than ten new serials (excluding the stillborn *Extrême Orient* at Geneva) have been started and are all continued. Even the American Oriental Society has been able to publish the tenth volume of its *Transactions*, and publications like Prof. Wright's facsimiles are issued year after year. The German Orientalists meet annually; and of the *Transactions* of the Congrès provincial of the French Orientalists the first volume of the Lyons and the second of the St.-Etienne meetings are now ready, not to make mention of the usual meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society, of the American Orientalists, and the International Congresses.

Not less than twenty-two different Oriental grammars, besides eleven second editions, were brought out last year alone, including such as Lepsius' *Nubian Grammar*, and eleven new dictionaries and several second issues of such books as Redhouse's *Turkish Dictionary*. This shows conclusively that there has been no relaxation of efforts on the part of Orientalists.

CH. FRIEDERICI.

MR. HERKOMER'S ETCHING OF MR. HAMERTON.

Autun: April 11, 1881.

I have just seen with much surprise in the last number of the *ACADEMY* that, among several works exhibited at Messrs. Goupil's, in Bedford Street, was a portrait of myself etched by Mr. Herkomer. It is true that I gave sittings to Mr. Herkomer for a drawing from which he afterwards made what was technically a clever etching; but, unfortunately, it did not at all satisfy my friends in London as a likeness, and at their urgent request I was obliged to refuse permission for its publication. I did so with regret, but quite decidedly, and after that I think that the etching ought not to be shown with my name.

P. G. HAMERTON.

[In justice to Mr. Herkomer, we ought to say that the etching was not shown with Mr. Hamerton's name.—ED. ACADEMY.]

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 8 p.m. British Archaeological: "Seals of the Knights Templars," by Mr. H. Syer Cuming.
8 p.m. Society of Literature: "Spain, Its Cities and Customs," by Mr. R. N. Cust.

THURSDAY, April 21, 7 p.m. Numismatic.
8 p.m. Historical: "The History of Theatres in London from their First Opening in 1576 to their Closing in 1642," by Mr. F. G. Fleury; "The Analogy between Jewish and Christian Baptism in the Apostolic Age," by Mr. J. Baker Green.

8 p.m. Linnean Society: "New Genera of Plants from Socotra," by Prof. Bayley Balfour; "The Fresh-water Shells of Australia," by Mr. Edgar A. Smith; "*Hibiscus palustris*, Linn., and Certain Allied Species," by Mr. B. Daydon Jackson; "Individual Variation in the Branchial Sac of Simple Ascidians," by Dr. W. A. Herdman.

FRIDAY, April 22, 8 p.m. Quekett: "The Histology of the Gustatory Organs of the Rabbit's Tongue," by Mr. Charters White.

SCIENCE.

A Commentary on the Book of Job. With a Translation. By Samuel Cox, Editor of the *Expositor*. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

A WORK of art and of scholarship (for Mr. Cox is a diligent student of Hebrew) such as it is scarcely possible to appraise adequately in the limited space of a miscellaneous Review. We sadly want books on this, the finest achievement of inspired religious genius. Mr. Cox's needs supplementing and (as he would be the first to admit) correcting; but his will henceforth be the primary work on Job for the cultivated lay reader. No Biblical writing appeals so forcibly to this class of students as the *Jobéide* (as a French writer calls it); no book so lends itself to comparison with, and illustration from, the literature and philosophy of later times. Mr. Cox's exposition is penetrated through and through with the spirit and phraseology of English, as the Book of Job is with that of Hebrew literature. Delitzsch himself is less abundant in illustration; and, if to the scholar the literary references are sometimes an unwished-for distraction from the primitive modes of thought of the author, to the unprofessional student they will constitute a link such as makes the difference between a readable and an unreadable work. It is no bookseller's speculation which is offered us, but a labour of love, which has occupied the author's leisure for more than fourteen years. The story of its composition is one of the most pleasant literary confessions it has fallen in my way to read. And when Mr. Cox "pleads guilty to the ambition of writing an exposition which any man of ordinary culture may read, as he reads other books, from end to end, with interest and even pleasure," I for one accept the implied rebuke to Biblical scholars for confining their exegetical results rather too much to their own circle.

The composition of the work has been greatly assisted by the generosity of Prof. Davidson, of Edinburgh, whose unfinished Commentary on Job remains, in spite of Mr. Cox, the book for deeper students of exegesis. "When I had reached that point [the point where it abruptly closes—viz., chap. xiv.], and was sorrowfully bracing myself to go on my way alone, with a singular and (to me) ever memorable generosity he offered me the use of his MS. notes on the subsequent chapters of the poem." So writes Mr. Cox, and the student will find in this intimation an additional argument for procuring the book. For Mr. Cox, if I may be pardoned for saying so, has "the defects of his qualities." He is among the first expository preachers of the day; he can apply the words of Scripture as few, if any, in our generation; but he is perhaps too much on the look out for lessons profitable for these times. He seems to me too subtle by half; and, while admiring his insight, I question his fidelity to the ancient text.

It will be a less important limitation of his view in the opinion of many, even among Biblical scholars, that Mr. Cox has no sympathy with the higher criticism. He takes the Book of Job as a whole, just as commentators used to take the Book of Isaiah as a whole; and yet neither the one nor the

other will reveal its full meaning as long as this anti-critical prejudice occupies the range of the interpreter's vision. A relative justification, of course, no one will deny either to Mr. Cox or to the advocates of "a single Isaiah." The later portions of Job have not been written without acquaintance with the earlier, just as the later portions of Isaiah abound in evidences of close and affectionate study of the earlier. But this is enough to indicate one chief ground of dissent from Mr. Cox's reading of this enigmatical book. Delitzsch has somewhere applied to Rudolf Stier's exposition the epithet of "kaleidoscopic." The Book of Job becomes "kaleidoscopic" in the hands of anyone who refuses to believe that, like so much of the Old Testament, historical, prophetic, and poetic, it has grown.

It would be out of place to interpolate a justification of my own widely different critical point of view. I hold that the Book of Job is the result of the meditations of a succession of Jewish sages, some more gifted, some less, but all exhibiting that very peculiar quality which, for want of a better term, we must call inspiration. And I hold with Schiller in his distichs, that the world is all the richer for the division of the honours of the poem. It is easy to disparage the advocates of such a view, but those who do so only prove their unacquaintance, first, with the difficulties which suggest it; secondly, with the critical adjustments to meet all fair conservative objections; and, thirdly, with the final proof of the growth theory in its perfect harmony, not only with analogy, but with the other results of comprehensive critical enquiry.

It were easy to quote beauties from Mr. Cox's delightful pages; but why spoil the reader's pleasure in discovering them for himself? One of those which has appealed the most to me is the passage on "Confessions," beginning—"It is surely a significant fact that all the books which handle the theme of 'Job,' even now that the true Light has come into the world, are equally unsatisfactory and disappointing to the logical intellect;" and I heartily agree with Mr. Cox that the poem of Job was never intended to explain the mystery which it so fully and affectingly sets forth.

T. K. CHEYNE.

ORIENTAL BOOKS.

Revue Egyptologique. No. IV. (Paris: E. Leroux.) M. Leroux may be congratulated on the completion of the first volume of his new Review, and upon the fulfilment of his promise to found a great scientific serial. The *Revue Egyptologique* is an unquestionable success, and the present number is even more interesting than its predecessors. Again M. Revillout, with equal industry and learning, sustains the whole weight of the issue, giving a continuation of his study of the Demotic Chronicle of Paris, a first instalment of the promised Philosophic Dialogues, and several other papers of literary and historical value. The reverse side of the papyrus known as the Demotic Chronicle of Paris turns out to contain, not a semi-religious, semi-historical rhapsody, as M. Revillout at first supposed,* but a collection of patriotic prophecies in the style of Isaiah or Ezekiel. These prophecies—edited and commented by some scribe

* See *ACADEMY*, No. 450, December 18, 1880.

of Ptolemaic times—are of two epochs, the earlier series being the work of an Ethiopian priest apparently contemporary with Piankhi or Taharka; the more modern series dealing with the events following the first Persian invasion. M. Revillout here gives a translation of the earlier series, consisting of detached verses couched in mystical language, each verse accompanied by an explanatory gloss in which the ancient commentator has ingeniously made the text appear to foretell the downfall of the Greeks and the salvation of Egypt by an Ethiopian deliverer. Such prophecies, M. Revillout remarks, were popular in the country after the introduction of Christianity, and might well have been equally popular in pagan times. The religious literature of the Copts abounds in predictions hostile to Arab and Turkish rule, some of which have even found their way into the Coptic version of the Scriptures. The main interest of the present number centres, however, in M. Revillout's analysis of the Leyden papyrus (No. 384), entitled "Entretiens philosophiques d'une Chatte éthiopienne et d'un petit Chacal Koufi." This work scores a new era in our knowledge of Egyptian literature. To the maxims of Ani and Phtah-hotep, which in matter and style are not unlike the Book of Proverbs, we are indebted for a fair idea of the ethical writings of the ancient inhabitants of the Nile valley; but till now no work of a philosophic character had been discovered. Great, therefore, is the importance of this Leyden papyrus; though M. Revillout is possibly somewhat partial when comparing it with the Platonic Dialogues. The MS. dates from the period of Roman occupation. Strange doubts and speculations had by this time been imported into Egypt from Asia and Europe. Men had begun to think for themselves on such grave subjects as "fate, free-will, and necessity;" and the Leyden papyrus betrays from internal evidence that the immemorial orthodoxy of Egypt was on the wane. In these "Entretiens" the jackal represents the advanced thinker of the age, while the cat is strictly conservative. Koufi, however, is a subtle courtier. He addresses her as "Lady," sometimes as "Majesty," and—himself, apparently, of inferior birth—conciliates her by well-placed allusions to her ancient lineage, and to the tradition which symbolises the cat as the eye of the sun. "On dirait un philosophe du siècle dernier discutant avec une vieille Marquise," Koufi is a Pantheistic fatalist. According to his philosophy, men and animals are alike predestined, and the gods can in nowise avert or delay their fate. "Thy birth-place and thy tomb are foretold," he says. "Thou fallest in thine appointed place. Thy sepulchre awaits thee." All things are, of necessity, what they are. Their functions are fixed; their attributes are susceptible neither of exchange nor modification. "The papyrus grows not upon the mountain; the stone tablet is not extracted from the river. The rose blooms not in the emerald mine. The melon grows not upon the rock. No man can change their way of growth; their colours are fixed by fate." Having enforced his meaning by a multitude of similar illustrations, the jackal proceeds to show how all living creatures prey upon one another. The serpent devours the hawk, and both devour the fish. The fish devours other fish. Each creature has its turn. He who kills shall himself be killed. "All the good, all the evil, that is done in this world is done by the will of Ra." After life comes death, and none shall escape. "Even thou, O Cat!" says the jackal, "even thou shalt not be exempted from misfortune. The Cat (that immortal one!) must die like any other. And yet thou art the daughter of the Sun!" Five other articles from the same pen com-

plete this important number of the *Revue Egyptologique*. Among these, a paper on the topography of Thebes, with sketch-plans by Brugsch-Bey, is of remarkable interest, inasmuch as it defines various quarters and suburbs of the ancient city, and identifies the actual position of certain houses which were bought, sold, mortgaged, and became objects of litigation more than twenty-one centuries ago, and of which the contemporary legal records are now among the Demotic papyri of the Louvre.

DR. CHARLES WELLS, the editor of the new edition of Redhouse's Turkish Dictionary, has done good service to students of Turkish by his *Practical Grammar of the Turkish Language* (Quaritch). In some respects the title he has chosen is misleading, because the term "practical," as applied to guide-books, grammars, &c., at the present day, is usually intended to imply one of two things—either that other books on the same subject are impractical, or that the writer has kept his work free from the taint of erudition. Dr. Wells does not use it in either of these senses, but only wishes to draw attention to the simplicity of his method and the introduction of numerous exercises for purposes of practice. The grammar which hitherto could most safely be recommended to students is that of Mr. Redhouse, in the first part of his *Turkish Vade-Mecum*. This is the work of one who is at once a good philologist and a thorough Turkish scholar; but the narrow limits within which the author has purposely restricted it render it suitable only for persons who confine themselves to an elementary and colloquial knowledge of the language, while Dr. Wells's book is intended for more advanced, or, at least, more thorough-going, students. Its most distinguishing features are the exercises already mentioned, together with illustrative quotations from native authors, and the account of the peculiarities of Arabic and Persian accidence and syntax as far as they affect the Turkish language. The words are printed throughout both in Arabic and italic letters; the elaborate forms of the verb are fully and clearly given; certain practical difficulties, such as the declension of nouns with possessive pronouns, are well illustrated; and useful lists are given of the most important adverbs, conjunctions, and postpositions, which last take the place of prepositions and of the case-endings of regular inflectional languages. The methods, also, by which the two great deficiencies of the Turkish language—the absence of a verb "to have" and a relative pronoun—are supplied are satisfactorily detailed. In these and most other respects the execution of the work is excellent, and therefore it may be worth while for us now to notice what appear to us its weaker points. In the first place, it is a loss to the student that the leading rules are not distinguished from the others by a difference of type—so much so, that we would recommend a beginner to master the elements in Mr. Redhouse's book before proceeding to that of Dr. Wells. It is also a pity that no difference is made in the italic letters between the ordinary and the nasal sound of *n*, which is of great importance for pronunciation. There is considerable inequality in various parts of the book in respect of fullness of treatment. The exercises on the ordinary forms of the verb are scanty; while, on the other hand, those forms are given at unnecessary length. Thus, while, for purposes of practice, it may perhaps be of advantage to introduce a necessitative mood and a complete paradigm of the interrogative verb, though both these are perfectly simple forms, yet the passive voice might surely have been omitted, as that is formed throughout by the insertion of a single syllable. Again, there is in places a good deal of repetition, which might have been avoided by more methodical treatment. The position of the verb in a sentence is discussed

on p. 213, and again on p. 259; the mode of expressing emphasis on pp. 219 and 261; the degrees of comparison on pp. 19 and 187; and the omission of the conjunction "or" between numerals is noticed both on p. 124 and p. 192. The same thing happens with regard to the cases. The case-forms in Turkish may be regarded either as parts of nouns or (more rightly) as postpositions. Here they are given under both heads; and we may well ask, if declensions of substantives are introduced at all, which no doubt is convenient, why the ablative, locative, and instrumental, which are as genuine and as serviceable cases in Turkish as any others, should be omitted from the paradigm. It is unscientific, too, and somewhat like a rule of thumb, to speak of the persons of the verb and one of the gerunds as being formed from the third person singular. These and other slight imperfections may be amended in a second edition, if the book reaches it, as it deserves to do. But they detract little from the usefulness of a very valuable work, which forms an excellent introduction to one of the most interesting of modern languages.

OBITUARY.

M. ACHILLE DELESSE, whose death was briefly noticed in the ACADEMY of April 2, was eminent alike as a geologist, mineralogist, and mining engineer. In early life he was Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Besançon, and at a later period was appointed to the Ecole des Mines in Paris as Professor of Agriculture. M. Delesse was recognised in France as the great authority on the geology and hydrology of Paris; while he was widely known in all geological circles by his annual *Revue de Géologie*. One of his most solid contributions to science was the work which he published in 1865 under the title of *Recherches sur l'Origine des Roches*.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE Council of the Royal Geographical Society have awarded their annual gold medals for the encouragement of geographical research to Major Alexander Serpa Pinto and Mr. B. Leigh Smith. The award is made to the former for his great journey across Africa, during which he explored some five hundred miles of new country and defined the fluvial system of the southern slopes of the Benguelan highlands, and for his maps and numerous scientific observations. The other medal is given to Mr. Leigh Smith for his important discoveries on the coast of Franz Josef Land last summer, and for his previous geographical work in three expeditions to the north-east of Spitzbergen.

THE forthcoming number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a paper on A. Forrest's explorations in North-western Australia in 1879, with a map; an extended description of the new fortifications along the western frontier of France, with a map; and the second part of Herr Denhardt's notes on Eastern Equatorial Africa. These latter shed much light upon the geography and ethnology of the whole of the region which lies between the Indian Ocean and the Victoria Nyanza. We understand that Herr Denhardt is about to return to the scene of his labours at the instance of the Frankfort "Rüppell Association;" and, considering the very valuable surveys made by him during his recent exploration, we look forward with confidence to his future performances.

WE are glad to learn that the missionaries on Lake Nyassa are making good progress in reducing the native languages to writing. Dr. Laws, the head of the Livingstonia station of the Free Church of Scotland, has just completed a Chinyanja primer; and the MS. has been sent to the older missionary establishment at

Lovedale in the South to be there printed by Kafirs for Kafirs.

THE Himmelsberg must no longer be described as the culminating point of Jutland and all Denmark. Prof. Erslev, in the *Geografisk Tidsskrift*, shows that this distinction must be transferred to the Eier Bavnhöi, near Skanderborg, which, according to the latest trigonometrical measurements, rise to a height of 564 feet.

THE Church Missionary Society have received intelligence of the first successful journey by an Englishwoman into the interior of Eastern Equatorial Africa. The lady in question, Mrs. Last, has gone to the Mambaia station, forty-five miles east of Mpwapwa, which was founded by her husband last year, and which is fortunately in a very healthy situation among the mountains of Ukaguru. Mr. Last has already sent home a useful account of some of the tribes of East Central Africa; and, now that he is aided by the presence of his wife, we may hope to gain a better insight into their inner life. The people among whom the station is placed are described as being far superior to the inhabitants of Ugogo—the region so much dreaded by travellers—and, what is somewhat unusual among East African tribes, are not afraid of work.

DR. EMIL HOLUB, whose account of his seven years' experiences in South Africa we hope to review next week, is expected to leave Europe in about two months, with the view of undertaking the extensive journey of exploration in Africa which was referred to in the *ACADEMY* of November 6. He will, however, in the first instance, spend some time in South Africa, and will probably not start before next year on his arduous journey across the continent from south to north. Dr. Holub proposes to combine science with commerce in the far interior; and he is stated to have been supplied with a large quantity of goods, so that he may be able to make the products of his native country known to the various tribes, and have something to offer in barter for natural-history specimens. The difficulty of transport, however, appears to have been quite underrated or, more probably, entirely overlooked by merchants and others in contributing to the very miscellaneous collection of gifts, which is described as forming a rich exposition of Austrian industry.

A LETTER recently received from Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs announces the arrival of the German expedition in Hamasen, the most northern province of Abyssinia. The party started from Ailet in December, and ascended the plateau by the route followed by Herr A. von Katte in 1836, although it is considered more difficult even than the one by Kameilo which was chosen for the British expeditionary force. In the neighbourhood of Kasen they crossed, at a height of 7,500 feet, the mountain-chain which may be said to support the Abyssinian plateau. The Kameilo route is bare and unwooded; but the mountain traversed by Dr. Rohlfs and Dr. Stecker, on the contrary, abounds with forests, the trees in which differ according to altitude. They have, of course, reached a much colder climate, the mean temperature being about 30° F., whereas on the coast it was nearly 80°.

WITH reference to a note in the *ACADEMY* of March 19, we learn that the agents of the South American Missionary Society intend, when the waters rise, to pay another visit to the Sepatiny affluent of the River Purus; and they expect then to be successful in meeting some Indians, who have intimated their intention of waiting for the arrival of the little missionary steamer. This will be very satisfactory, as almost all the previous efforts of the party to reach the Hyipurina and other tribes on the various affluents of this great tributary of the Amazon have failed from one cause or another.

MR. B. F. DE COSTA has published as a pamphlet the paper on "Arctic Exploration, with an Account of Nicholas of Lynn," which he read before the American Geographical Society. It is illustrated by several curious old maps, including a reproduction of Mercator's map of the world (A.D. 1569).

THE latest news received of the movements of Dr. Matteucci's expedition is that he and Lieut. Massari, after experiencing very great difficulties in penetrating into Wadai, had gone on to Bornu after spending only a fortnight in the country.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Geology of Utah.—In prosecuting the survey of the Rocky Mountain region, Prof. J. W. Powell felt the pressing necessity of studying in detail the great series of volcanic formations which characterise the group of High Plateaus in the Territory of Utah. Unable to devote sufficient time to carry out the work himself, he was fortunate in securing the services of Capt. C. E. Dutton, who has spent three years in unravelling the structure of the country. An admirable monograph, giving the general results of the work, has recently been issued by the United States Government. It contains not only a full description of the structural geology of the plateaus, but also a vast amount of matter which offers general interest to all students of vulcanology. It appears that in this region eruptions on a grand scale have occurred at intervals from the Mid-Eocene period until a few centuries ago. The erupted products display great diversity, for, although trachytic rocks predominate, they include representatives of all groups, from the very acid to the very basic. Petrography is not a strong feature of the volume, and it is to be hoped that the valuable petrographic work known to have been accomplished by Capt. Dutton will eventually be issued as a separate Report. It should be added that the present monograph is accompanied by an excellent atlas of maps and sections.

MESSRS. ENGELMANN, of Leipzig, have just published a little monograph on "Copernicus as a Physician," by Dr. L. Prowe.

M. G. MASSON, the medical publisher of Paris, is bringing out a French work on *Brain*. The new venture is entitled *L'Encéphale: Journal des Maladies mentales et nerveuses*, and is edited by MM. B. Ball and J. Luys.

MESSRS. DÜMLER, of Berlin, have just published the correspondence of Leibnitz and Huygens with Denis Papin, together with a biography of Papin, and illustrative letters and documents. The volume is produced at the cost of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, under the editorship of Dr. E. Gerland.

CLAUDE BERNARD himself planned and partially executed an Index to his voluminous works. This has now been completed by Dr. R. de la Coudraie, and published by MM. J. B. Baillière et Fils. An Introduction is furnished by M. Duval; notices by MM. Renan, Paul Bert, and Moreau; and a bibliography by M. Malloizel. A portrait of the great physiologist is prefixed to the volume.

THE International Exhibition of Electricity which is to take place at the Palace of the Champs-Élysées will include bibliographical collections of works relating to electrical science and industry.

THE British Association, which meets at York in August next, will hold an exhibition of scientific instruments, for the purpose of illustrating the progress made during the past half-century in the construction of instruments of scientific research. Philosophical bodies and inventors are invited to co-operate.

THE *Times* announces that the President and Council of the Royal Society have selected, from the whole number of fifty-two candidates for the fellowship, the following fifteen to be recommended for election at the annual meeting on June 2 next:—W. E. Ayrton, H. W. Bates, J. S. Bristowe, W. H. M. Christie, G. Dickie, A. B. Kempe, A. Macalister, H. McLeod, J. A. Phillips, W. H. Preece, B. Samuelson, B. B. Stoney, R. H. Traquair, the Rev. H. W. Watson, and C. R. A. Wright.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE last number of the *Hermes* (vol. xv., par. iv.), which, owing to some accident, only reached us a few days ago, opens with a suggestive and characteristic essay upon the *Medea* of Euripides by Wilamowitz-Möllendorf. H. Jordan ("Vorläufiges zu Theognis") defends Bekker against some of his recent critics. Zeller has some interesting remarks on the literary history of Plato's *Crito* and *Republic* and the *Politics* of Aristotle. Gemoll discusses the relation of the tenth book of the *Iliad* to the *Odyssey*; coming to the conclusion that the author of the *Doloneia* was acquainted with the *Odyssey* in its present shape. Neumann publishes and criticises some fragments of Heraclitus contained in the Strassburg MS. of Justin. Notes on the Epistle of Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, and on some points of Latin orthography are contributed by H. Jordan. Johann Schmidt ("Zwei Getilgte Inschriften") discusses two erased inscriptions found on the same bases as those published in *C. I. L.*, vi. 1194, and in the *Bollettino della Comm. Archeolog. Commun. di Roma*, vi. 251. The inscription on the lead tablet recently discovered at Bath is examined at length by Zangemeister. Hübner gives an account of further discoveries of antiquities at Citania, and Lehmann continues his notes on Cicero.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Norway for the study of the Norwegian dialects and folk-lore under the title of *Forening for norske dialekter og folketraditioner*. Among its promoters may be mentioned P. O. Asbjørnsen, Ivar Aasen, Prof. Bugge, J. Fritzner (the author of the well-known Old-Norse dictionary), M. Moe, H. Ross, Prof. Joh. Storm, and C. R. Unger, including, as will be seen, the first authorities in Norway on folk-lore and philology in all its branches. The work of the society will consist mainly in the publication of a periodical, which will appear in two sections, one dealing with tales, songs, traditions, superstitions, and popular customs; the other purely philological, giving historical, grammatical, and lexical treatises and contributions. The yearly subscription is fixed at the very moderate sum of three crowns. Those who wish for further information should address themselves to Prof. Sophus Bugge, Christiania.

THE second part of Prof. Steintal's *Abriß der Sprachwissenschaft*, treating of language in general, is on the eve of publication.

PROF. POSTGATE, the newly elected Professor of Comparative Philology at University College, will deliver a course of twelve lectures on "The Science of Language," on Wednesdays and Fridays at three p.m., beginning on May 4. The lectures will be illustrated with diagrams, and the fee for the entire course is one guinea. The first lecture, introductory to the general subject, will be open to the public without payment or ticket.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, April 7.) EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. C. K. Watson exhibited the silver lid of a chrysmatory, and a "paxbrede" representing the crucifix, with Mary and John, in the possession of

New College, and, according to tradition, once the property of William of Wykeham, having been found together with his mitre. Mr. Watson read an indenture of the time of Henry IV., in which such articles are mentioned, but showed from differences between the objects and the descriptions in the indenture, as well as from the evidently later date of both of the objects, that they could not have belonged to that bishop. The lid of the chrismatory is triple, and bears the letters O. C. V., which Mr. Watson interpreted as *ordinatio, confirmatio, unctio*, while Mr. Micklethwaite thought the last letter more probably stood for *varia*, as oil for unction was not specially required by the bishop.—Mr. George Paine, of Sittingbourne, exhibited an iron sword, spearheads, knife, spur, and other articles found in a Saxon grave near Sittingbourne; and the horns and bones of red deer, ox, horse, and dog, handles of *amphorae*, and tiles found near Bayford.—Mr. C. E. Davies, of Bath, gave an account of the attempt to preserve the remains of the Roman bath found in that town.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, April 7.)

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.—The noble Chairman made some observations upon the loss that the Institute and scientific societies generally had sustained by the death of Sir Philip Egerton.—Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell contributed further information on the dense or chalk holes of Kent and Eastern England, with special reference to earthworks in connexion with them, and their relation to streams and the conformation of the land, by considering these with their uses, the methods of excavation, means of access, and the difficulties presented by the rocks through which the shaft was carried, &c. Mr. Spurrell divided the ancient pits into three chief periods, but pointed out instances in which minor distinctions in time could be made in certain positions convenient for observation. The subsidences at Blackheath were explained by this means, and many instances adduced of caves known to have subsided in former times on Blackheath, at Charlton, and in the neighbourhood; in addition, he remarked that though on a public place like Blackheath, where they had been well and carefully filled up, they were therefore difficult to detect, yet he could point out several spots where some would be found to have existed. They were classed in the third or latest division of ancient pits.—Sir Henry Dryden sent some notes on a bronze steelyard weight exhibited by Mr. J. F. Melville Cartwright, which had been recently found at Newbottle, in Northamptonshire. This example, said to be the finest yet discovered, bears the arms of England, Cornwall, Germany, and Poitou.—Mr. Hartshorne called attention to weights of this kind, and bearing, with slight variations, the same arms, having been found in many parts of England. He suggested that Richard Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, and King of the Romans, who enjoyed many privileges granted to him by Henry III., and whose arms are here represented, may have had a concession on the sale of wool or some other commodity sold by weight throughout the kingdom.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson sent some remarks upon a Fakir's crutch exhibited by Mr. Porter. This apparently peaceful object contained in its stem a secret dagger, and has been ascribed to a religious fanatic of the Mahratta people.—Miss Box exhibited a small "button and pillar," or "sheep's head," alarm clock. Mr. Ready sent a late seventeenth-century cross, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle exhibited a close helmet, *temp.* James I. Mr. H. Harland exhibited a deed with the Great Seal of Henrietta Maria and her signature, and that of Sir Kenelm Digby, and many others.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, April 8.)

Dr. B. NICHOLSON in the Chair.—The first paper, by Miss Constance O'Brien, on "Shakspeare's Old Men," was read by Mr. Furnivall. Omitting the historical characters like Gaunt, Miss O'Brien divided the remaining old men into four classes, with three exceptions, who stood alone:—(1) The calm or resigned old men, Aegon in the *Errors*, Friar Lawrence in *Romeo and Juliet*, Friar Francis in *Much Ado*; (2) The old fidgets or fussy old

men, including Justice Shallow, Dogberry, Verges, and Polonius; (3) The cool, common-sense old men, Lafau in *All's Well*, Escalus in *Measure for Measure*, Menenius in *Coriolanus*, and Gonzago in the *Tempest*; (4) The passionate old men, Capulet and Montague in *Romeo and Juliet*, Leonato and Antonio in *Much Ado*, Nestor in *Troilus*, Brabantio in *Othello*, and Lear, the one old man taken as the hero and centre of a great play. The exceptional old men were Sir John Falstaff, who would always insist on being young; Adam in *As you like it*; and Gremio (probably not Shakspeare's) in *The Shrew*. Shakspeare saw the faults and absurdities of old age, but never mocked at it as other dramatists did; to him it was a thing which ought to be honourable and venerable in every rank, from the king to the serving-man.—The second paper was by Miss Emma Phipson, "Was Shakspeare a Democrat?" Rejecting the ordinary definition of "democrat," and distinguishing between the mob, whom Shakspeare scorned, and the people, Miss Phipson contended that the true democrat was he who best recognised the worth of manhood independent of circumstances of title, pomp, or poverty; and from this point she contended that Shakspeare—who summed up the highest praise of his noblest hero, Brutus, in the words, "This was a man," who used nearly the same words of Hamlet's father, and who went to the heart and not the rank of his every character—was truly a democrat.—The third paper was by Mr. J. W. Thompson, "On Two Performances of *The Merchant of Venice*, at Dresden and Meiningen," dwelling chiefly on the extravagance of action in Herr Hase as Shylock at Dresden, and Portia and Nerissa wearing beards there, and on the admirable working together of the Meiningen company.

FINE ART.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Alexandria: March 21, 1880.

What bids fair to be a discovery of the first interest has just been made at Alexandria by a Greek antiquary of that city. Near the spot indicated by Strabo he has found a large subterranean vaulted chamber which is described as having the roof supported by Doric pilasters. This he conjectures, with great probability, to be the hitherto-unknown burial vault of the Ptolemaic dynasty. Opening out from the large chamber are smaller ones, of which the walls and roofs are covered with beautifully executed frescoes. Of these, at present three only have been partially excavated, but in one has already been found a granite sarcophagus, which bears the name ΣΑΥΒΙΟΥΣ—that, viz., of the tutor of Ptolemy Philopator. Here also was discovered a splendid bronze lamp, with a long Greek inscription.

It tells well for M. Maspero that at the commencement of his career in Egypt he should have made a compact permitting the discoverer to excavate the tombs, and allowing him to receive a third of the value of any objects which may be discovered. This would have been impossible under the rule of the late Mariette-Pasha, whose jealousy of any but Frenchmen, and especially of Englishmen, absolutely amounted to a monomania. It is to be hoped that under the new régime, of which M. Maspero is the head, the brutal and short-sighted treatment of the unhappy *fellaheen* who accidentally discovered objects of ancient art will for the future cease. It was this treatment—the confiscation of the treasure trove and the flogging and imprisonment of the finders of antiquities—which rendered the name of Mariette a byword of terror throughout all Egypt, and led to the immediate melting of objects of the precious metals, and the instant breaking up of larger monuments of stone. At the very time of Mariette-Pasha's death a number of unfortunate boys, who in playing amid the crude brick ruins of Tel Basta had accidentally found a treasure, were, with their male relatives, lying

in prison at Zagazig, where they had been confined for some two months, being occasionally brought out to be bastinadoed, in order, after they had given up all, to make them confess to the possession of more.

I have lately ascertained that the Christian bottles bearing the effigy of St. Menas were not made at the celebrated convent at Alexandria, where they were probably sold to pilgrims, but near Aboukir, on the site of Canopus, where exists a kind of clay suited for their manufacture. Upon this site several moulds for making these bottles have been discovered. Part of the ancient Church of the Dagr of St. Menas still exists in the Mosque of Abdul Damián at Alexandria, and within a short while ago ancient Christian mosaics were visible upon the walls. At a recent visit I found that these have been whitewashed over, and the whole place modernised.

I am now certain of a fact of which I had previously serious doubts. I have obtained undoubted proof that inlaid porcelain, like that of which I brought numbers of specimens to the British Museum, and which Prof. Hayter Lewis will illustrate in the forthcoming number of the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, is found elsewhere than at Tel el Yahoudeh in the Delta. When at Thebes this winter, I obtained two specimens from Arabs working among the ruins of Karnak, which bear the name of Seti I., an earlier name than I had seen before. The hieroglyphs are in brown upon a pale yellow ground. Another precious fragment shows what Dr. Birch calls a Phoenix (Bennu) upon a sort of basket, the material being alabaster inlaid with blue, red, and pale-green glass.

I have this year obtained another instalment of the hoard of papyri found in the Fayoum, which, as such documents are not appreciated by Dr. Rieu of the British Museum, will probably find their home with their congeners in the Louvre. These MSS. are in cursive Greek, Coptic, and Cufic, and among them are some specimens in Pehlevi. Several documents are in perfect condition, and one or two have beautiful little clay seals preserved intact.

The Russian Baron von Ustonov, who has settled at Jaffa, has been forming a very interesting collection of antiquities from that town and neighbourhood. Among the stone monuments I noticed several interesting inscriptions from the ancient Jewish burial-ground which extends over a large tract of land to the north and east of the town. One of these in Greek characters is partly in the Latin language; another is bilingual, Hebrew and Greek. A third stone bears an oblong label, with the following Hebrew and Greek inscription in Greek characters. It reads:—

ΑΒΒΟΗΑΠΥΙΟΥΑΑ
ΛΕΥΕΙΤΗΣ
ΒΑΒΕΛΗCARTOKO,

with a palm branch at the end of the second line.

A Christian gem which I lately obtained at Beyrout with a subject upon it well known in the Roman Catacombs, but rare, I imagine, as an intaglio, is of sufficient interest to merit description. It is a Nicolo, and the engraving represents Jonah leaping from a ship with a single mast and oars into the sea. Above the prophet's head is a star, and in the water is a sea-horse and two other marine monsters. Above the mast on one side is the Greek letter P (?), and on the other H. To the left of the composition is an anchor ending in a cross with a fish on either side, and above is the monogram of Christ.

Valletta: March 29, 1881.

Some workmen employed by the Government

of Malta to plant trees in the vacant space of ground on the top of the hill outside the fortifications of Notabile, or Città Vecchia, the inland capital of the island, recently came upon what turns out to be the remains of a Roman villa of considerable interest; and further excavations are now in progress with the view of laying bare the whole building. The central court has already been excavated. It was surrounded by Doric pillars, and paved with mosaics of unusual fineness and beauty. The *tesserae* are formed in many cases of minute squares of precious African marbles. A border of wreaths of fruits, with tragic masks at intervals upon a white ground, I have rarely seen equalled, even at Rome or Pompeii. One design, representing Hercules and Omphale within a square border, is of extraordinarily fine workmanship. Among the ruins two headless statues and the marble bust of a woman with flowing hair have been discovered. Perhaps the rarest objects, however, are several panes of glass, some of which have assumed beautiful colours from the process of oxydisation. Only a few coins have been found, whereof the only ones now decipherable are a first brass of Gordianus Pius, a follis of Constantius, and a third brass Aurelian. A quantity of Roman pottery has been dug up in the ruins, and also a few undoubted specimens of the Phœnician epoch. A good deal was discovered in a curious storehouse, or rather tank, with four openings, which is excavated in the rock under the villa. This storehouse is funnel-shaped, and lined throughout with plaster laid upon the solid rock. Two similar receptacles have just been found, but have not yet been cleared out.

Some interesting catacombs found about three years ago near the church of St. Agatha at Città Vecchia were opened for public inspection a few months ago. The tops of the tombs are in some instances rudely carved out of the solid rock to represent sarcophagi, the entrance being underneath. In two places are what were apparently rude altars of stone. I could hear of the discovery of no inscriptions of any kind.

One cannot help regretting that the noble armoury in the Palace of Valletta should be shorn of its fine proportions, deprived of its double light, and encumbered by a wretched screen painted yellow, put up to enable a former governor's guests to perform *tableaux vivants*. In the galleries, too, the labels under several of the pictures of different grand masters, which were formerly inscribed with their names and dates, have been allowed to be destroyed or lost by the cleaners.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

EXHIBITIONS.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE present exhibition of the "old" society, while quite up to its average level, is not one calling for any very special notice. What is, perhaps, its most noteworthy drawing, Mr. Alfred Hunt's *Heart of Corry, Skye* (124), is imperfectly visible owing to the reflections in the plate-glass which covers it. We can see enough to know that it is a very faithful and impressive view of that remarkable scene, with the glen in twilight gloom, and the terrible crests of the mountains by Coruisk coming out clear against the sky—like flames of iron. The artist has two other drawings in his more usual manner, both of Whitby, from nearly the same point of view. It is needless to say that they are distinguished by beauty and delicacy of colour and subtle rendering of atmosphere. The largest of Mr. Albert Goodwin's drawings is a view of a *Canal in Dordrecht* (6), with the light in sky and on very red tiles above,

contrasted with the cool greenness of the shadowed houses and water. He has another smaller view of this Northern Venice, and some charming little bits of English scenery; but it is in his blue and breezy *Summer Sea, Mount's Bay*, that he has achieved his newest success. Mr. Herbert Marshall has taken advantage of the severity of last winter to study for us the effect of sunset on the Thames at London filled with snowy lumps of ice; and he has besides a very successful drawing of *Cavendish Square in Winter* (102), filled with a slight evening fog, and the bare boughs of its trees coming out against a smoky red sky; a cab crawling round by the railings completes its London character. No drawings are more conspicuous for tender and yet healthy sentiment than Mr. Hale's. In *Autumn Twilight* (66) he has boldly dealt with trees still bearing crumpled and shredded dead leaves, tangled with mist, the clear evening sky beyond throwing them into purple shade; in another (35), a swan sails alone up the reach of a river rich in sunset reflections, its banks dimmed with haze; in another (17), perhaps the finest of all, he has drawn *Loch Maree* in rainy desolation, the sky covered with a flock of lightest gray clouds, whose transparency and motion are admirably given. Mr. Francis Powell shows equal strength and variety, if not so much sentiment. His *Opposite the Setting Sun* (24) is the most striking work in the room; but he has several drawings of lake, river, and sea which are equally good in their way. Of sea-painters Mr. Henry Moore is the strongest, and he has allowed himself and us more colour this year. He has never painted the swell and transparency of the open sea with more power and truth than in his *Light Breezes*. The colour of the water, a fine blue, appears to be not entirely due to reflection of the sky, but to belong to the water itself, as in the Mediterranean. His shore scenes are also more full of colour than usual, and as strong as oils. We must pass over lightly the remaining landscapes and sea-views. We observe Mr. Naftel has broken fresh ground in the Pyrenees, and Mr. Boyce has some pretty views from the South of France. Mr. S. P. Jackson has never been more successful than this year. His *Tintagel Head* (25) and *Llanstephan Castle* are lovely; and the smooth force with which water falls over a weir has seldom been better given than in his view on the Thames (95). Near it is another picture of a weir by George Fripp, remarkable for the admirable way in which the glassy smoothness of the water is given. This accomplished artist has many beautiful drawings here. Of Mr. Thorne Waite's vigorous drawings none is so beautiful as that called *Silver Light* (8). Mr. Eyre Walker's glen (164), with its finely painted birch-trees and the mist clinging to the hills, should not be missed. Of the rest it may generally be said that they are what we have learnt to expect from the artists, and that they give no cause for disappointment or surprise. A special word must, however, be given to the wonderfully clever sketches by Miss Clara Montalba. It is very tantalising of an artist who can do so much with so little colour not to give us the benefit of a fuller scale; but if we cannot have the sun of Venice we must be content with the stones and the water, and these she gives us strongly. How true a colorist she is is shown by the way in which these slight sketches in saffron and white or sea-green and gray hold their own, though hung close to others on which all the resources of the colour-box have been expended.

No society owes more to its lady members than this. Miss C. Montalba, Mrs. Allingham, and Mrs. Angell are quite unsurpassed in their several lines. By Mrs. Allingham are several charming drawings, especially one of two little girls carrying a clothes-basket, and an *Old White Horse* in a summer field; and Mrs.

Angell's dead birds, flowers, and eggs are perfect.

The nearest rival to Mrs. Allingham is Mr. Waterlow, who has some very pretty drawings of lanes and fields, with rustic figures; but in figures generally the exhibition is somewhat weak. Emphatic exceptions must, however, be made in favour of Mr. Robert Barnes' *Coaxing Mother*, which is admirable in design, expression, and colour, and Mr. Arthur Hopkins' *Tired of Waiting* (431). There is also a fine group in Mr. Norman Tayler's *Peacemaker*. Mr. Brewtnall has a clever drawing of a young lady of the beginning of the century showing her first offer (in writing) to her papa; Mr. Radford a highly finished and admirably drawn composition, called *The Bather*, whose principal fault is that it does not explain itself. Mr. Tom Lloyd and Mr. E. K. Johnson also send good examples of their usual styles. Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. Pilsbury are new associates of the society. The former makes his *début* with two drawings, one of which (267) shows much feeling for colour; and Mr. Pilsbury has some very pretty drawings, especially one called *Buttercups*.

It is not every society that can boast of its veterans with such reason as this. Old age seems to have little or no effect upon Mr. Samuel Palmer, who has two large drawings, grand in composition and gorgeous in colouring, such as we have often seen before and often wish to see again. Similar thoughts are inspired by the vigorous *Gipsy Encampment* and stalwart *Standard-bearer* of Sir John Gilbert, R.A. Of these men it may be said that they have no rivals but themselves. They, with Mr. Frederick Tayler, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Samuel Read, and others, have passed beyond the province of current criticism.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

MODERN DUTCH PAINTINGS AT MESSRS. GOUPIL'S.

AT Messrs. Goupil's is now on view a very interesting collection of modern Dutch water-colours and oil pictures, all bold, sincere, and national. Love for their flat, wet country, and sympathy for the hard lot of the poor shown with true artistic reserve, are the notes of modern Dutch art. By J. Maris and Mesdag there are a number of bold studies of sea and shipping, canals, and moist, green, grassy places beloved of ducks. The latter artist is painting a panorama of Schevening, the first marine panorama ever executed. There are some fine drawings by Blommers—notably, one of a number of men and women in the slanting rain, watching the sea from under the lee of an old boat. Israels has some fine works, among which may be mentioned a large oil picture of a poor family removing all their household gods in a cart under cover of the night. There are two or three by Sadée—none more beautiful than a simple drawing of a little girl looking out of the window at a cheerless prospect of rain and gray sea. The pride of the collection is a very large water-colour, called *Preparing for the Wedding*, by Bisschop, a splendid piece of colour. By this powerful master is another fine work, called *The Queen's Jewels*; and Mrs. Bisschop (*née* Kate Swift) has a drawing of a mother putting her baby in the cradle, which might well be mistaken for her husband's work. There are many works by Keyser, Mauve, and others which will well repay a visit to Messrs. Goupil's rooms, which should not be left without seeing an exquisite little painting of *Gleaners*, by Millet, and a grand cattle-piece by Marcke.

C. M.

ART JOTTINGS FROM FLORENCE.

MRS. STILLMAN (Miss Spartali) has just completed a fine water-colour drawing for exhibition at the Grosvenor. It represents a subject from the *Vita Nuova*, one of Dante's few meetings with Beatrice. The poet stands to the left of the spectator, and is bending forward with yearning eyes to greet the lovely lady in red, heading her band of maidens, and leading Love by the hand. A glimpse of country is seen through the San Giorgio Gate. Tall buildings hem in the group. Mrs. Stillman is very happy in effects of colour, and the tones of her draperies are finely contrasted. Her Love is a trifle meagre and careworn, but the day of chubby, laughing Loves seems altogether past. The whole composition is full of tender charm. The following version from Mr. Rossetti's pen is the motto of this charming picture:—

"Last All Saints holy-day, even now gone by,
I met a gathering of damozels.
She that came first, as one doth who excels,
Had Love with her, bearing her company."

THE clever young American sculptor, Mr. Thaxter, is about to put into marble his graceful composition entitled *Love's First Dream* that has won him so much praise among American critics.

SIGNOR CECCHINI has despatched to London some spirited oil-colours on Venetian themes.

SIGNOR FRANCESCO GIOLI, one of the most distinguished members of the rising Tuscan school, has sent two excellent oil-colours to the Milan exhibition. The larger of the two, entitled *The Ford*, represents one of the curious Pisan ox waggons, heavily laden with faggots, struggling down the bank of a little stream. On the projecting box, facing the spectator, the girl driver stands erect, brandishing a stick. Her figure comes out finely against the stack of brushwood upon which she is leaning. The red framework of the cart supplies a note of brilliant colour, and there is much vigour in the movement of the oxen and of the man grasping their nose-rings. Signor Gioli's other picture is an exquisitely rendered scene of Italian harvest-time. It is entitled *Corn and Olives*, and represents a field of golden corn at the edge of an olive grove, with a group of reapers at work. The tawny glow of the corn and the play of light among the branches of the trees are rendered with admirable effect.

MR. ARTHUR LEMON is another delightful exponent of Italian rustic life. Chief of the clever works he has recently sent to England is a noble study of oxen in a poetic setting. It is entitled *An Idyll from Theocritus*. It represents a glade in an ilex wood, with a glimpse of the sea in the distance. In the foreground are two superb oxen in repose. A peasant girl lying against one of them is listening to the strains of a pipe played by her male companion. Other cream-white animals are seen browsing here and there among the trees. Mr. Lemon is unrivalled as a painter of oxen. He knows them as a shepherd knows his sheep, and endows every animal with a life and individuality of its own.

MISS ANNIE PERTZ has just sent to its destination across the Atlantic a remarkably truthful portrait of Mr. Charles Dana, author of *Two Years before the Mast*. This young artist has a genuine gift for portraiture, and makes such rapid progress in the technique of her art that great things may be expected from her in future.

SIGNOR ULISSE CANTAGALLI, whose majolica works are one of the sights of Florence, is sending a large collection of his wares to the Milan exhibition. A few years ago this establishment turned out nothing but the commonest crockery for domestic use. Now, with the

same materials, it furnishes capital reproductions of Urbino, Faenza, and Cafaggiolo majolicas, and has lately given us many imitations of della Robbia ware. Some Raffaellesque vases, dishes, and ewers are specially good.

ART SALES.

DURING three days of last week Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods were engaged in selling the collection of pictures long the property of Mr. Bicknell. Mr. Bicknell was the son-in-law of Lord Roberts, which fact accounts for the presence of so many pictures by that artist in the cabinet that has just been dispersed. Apart, however, from the Robertses, the collection might have been deemed interesting in virtue of at least two considerable Turners. One of these, called *Ivy Bridge, Devon*—a simple English village subject, known to many by the homely but excellent print—sold for 800 guineas. Of the second Mr. Agnew was the purchaser, and he paid for it 3,000 guineas. This was the *Palestrina*, obtained direct from the artist, and exhibited in 1830—a picture, therefore, of the middle period of Turner. For David Roberts's pictures there is hardly the same demand that there was during the closing years of that artist's life, for criticism has recognised—perhaps with more unanimity than usual—that David Roberts's work was rather popular and respectable than great, and that, accordingly, he was a painter for a generation, and not for all time. His works sold pretty well on Saturday, when 550 guineas was given for his *Interior of the Church of St. Gomar (Agnew)*, 220 guineas for his *St. Andrews from the Sea (Vokins)*, 500 guineas for his *Interior of the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo (Agnew)*, 184 guineas for his *Interior of St. Anne at Bruges (Martin Colnaghi)*, 490 guineas for his impressive Venetian picture of the *Dogana and the Church of Santa Maria della Salute, Venice (Dowdeswell)*, and 440 guineas for the *Forum with the Arch of Titus (Vokins)*. Mr. Bicknell's whole collection of paintings was so fortunate as to realise more than seventeen thousand pounds.

At the Hôtel Drouot, in Paris, last week, there was sold the collection of Jules Jacquemart. It comprised precious objects from the East, principally Japanese, and an assemblage of etchings—a limited number of his own, and a considerable quantity which he had received from other etchers. Among them were examples of Mr. Whistler, and rare and fine specimens of the work of Mr. Seymour Haden. Many of Jacquemart's own finest etchings had, before the sale, passed into the hands of the keepers of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Département des Estampes—which now contains perhaps the most complete collection of his works in existence. Indeed, with regard to Jacquemart's own etchings which appeared at the sale, it may be said, generally, that it was much inferior to M. Burty's collection of the same which was sold by auction in England about two years ago.

THE Visser (wrongly printed Vesser in our last) collection of drawings has been sent to Paris, at which place, as well as at Berlin, they will be exhibited for a day or two before being sent to Amsterdam for sale by auction by Messrs. Frederik Muller and Co., on May 16, 17, and 18. The opportunities of M. Visser, first as a print-dealer and then as *Directeur de Ventes* at the Hague, were great; and he availed himself of them, desiring to make a collection not only of the greatest masters of his country, but of all of any importance. The collection, therefore, besides some fine works by Rembrandt, Ostade, Cuyp, a very fine example of Frank Hals (*spécimen précieux de sa touche magistrale*, as the catalogue has it), one of Brauwer and several by Van der

Helst, Jan Steen, Vermeer, Ph. de Koninck, and other well-known masters, is rich in specimens of the less and later men. The Frank Hals is a polychrome drawing of two heads—a jester and a youth convulsed with laughter. The Rembrandts include fine designs of *Christ with Martha and Mary*, *Abraham dismissing Agar*, *The Departure of the Young Tobit*, *The Execution of St. John the Baptist*, *The Deliverance of St. Peter*, *The Adoration of the Kings*, *A Landscape with a Windmill*, and three others. One of these is a curious figure of a man, with an endorsement in Rembrandt's writing that it was taken from a Japanese figure.

THE collection of the late Charles Damian Disch will be sold at Cologne on May 12. Beside works of art of the period of the Renaissance, this collection comprises a large number of Roman and Gaulish antiquities found in the Rhine provinces.

OBITUARY.

MISS JANE BEWICK, the eldest daughter of the founder of English wood-engraving, died at Gateshead on April 7, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. She edited the *Memoir of Thomas Bewick*, published in 1862, the Preface to which bears her initials. We learn from the *North of England Advertiser* that Isabella, the second daughter, still survives. It may be recollected that, about six years ago, these two sisters announced their intention of bequeathing to the British Museum a complete set of proofs of their father's prints and engravings.

M. DAVOUD, the architect, died in Paris on April 6 at the age of fifty-eight. He was the architect of the Trocadéro and of several theatres, and he also designed many of the finest squares and public places in the French capital.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

It is announced that some progress has been made with the project of concentrating, as far as may be, the works of our water-colour painters in an important central exhibition, and that the gallery intended to be the scene of this annual exhibition is likely to be open next spring. It is situated in Piccadilly, nearly opposite Burlington House. The members of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colour are known to be largely supporting the scheme. The exhibition will include contributions from outsiders, chosen according to merit, or on the principle of selection adopted at the Royal Academy; but we believe that a Saturday contemporary is in error in imagining that the older "Society of Painters in Water-Colour" may take part in the scheme. The society is a rich body, and an old prestige attaches to it, so that it would seem to have felt little inducement to join in the new movement; and, moreover, those water-colour painters who are not among its members possess sufficient strength to form an important exhibition and one which will represent various sides of water-colour art.

THE gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Archaeologists has been awarded, after the approval of the Queen, to Mr. George Godwin, who has been editor of the *Builder* for the past thirty-six years. Mr. Godwin, himself an architect, is the author of several valuable works on architectural subjects.

MESSRS. BROADWOOD, with the assistance of Miss Kate Faulkner, to whom the merit of the new and effective decoration is due, have added another to their list of pianos remarkable for ornamental design. This instrument is of what may be called the Burne-Jones shape. It is more elegant in its curve than the ordinary grand; ends with a sharp angle; and is supported on twin-legs, square and fluted, in

place of the usual heavy posts. It is of plain unpolished oak, with lid and sides covered with large full-blown roses with stems, leaves, and thorns modelled in low relief. They are treated in a strictly conventional but highly graceful manner. The flowers, which are drawn in all positions, approach the appearance of the Tudor rose in what may be called the full-face blossoms, while the stems curve about them in arabesque fashion. The leaves and stems are gilt, and the roses deep red, producing a rich but quiet effect, similar to that of Spanish stamped leather. Here and there are butterflies, also gilt, but over-painted with transparent colour, by which a very delicate bluey iridescence is obtained. The quality of the whole effect is fairy-like; and if Beast, as no doubt he did, furnished Beauty's boudoir, with a spinet, it must have been very like this.

WE hear that the following articles (among others) will appear in forthcoming numbers of the *Magazine of Art*:—"The Fitzwilliam Museum," by Prof. Sidney Colvin; "The Classical Fallacy," by Mr. Grant Allen; "The Study of Anatomy for Artistic Purposes," by Sir Coutts Lindsay; "Artistic Aspects of Women's Dress," by Mrs. Comyns Carr; "Thornycroft," by Mr. E. W. Gosse; "Munkacsy," by Mr. E. Beavington Atkinson; "The Salon," by Mr. J. Forbes Robertson; "Old English Silver," by Mr. Wilfred Cripps; "The Venice of Titian," by Mr. Wyke Bayliss; and "Quaint Drinking Vessels," by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt. The "Homes of our Artists" that will be illustrated next are those of Mr. Alma Tadema and Mr. Hubert Herkomer.

MR. BURNE JONES'S painting entitled *Dies Domini* is now on view at the rooms of the Birmingham Royal Society of Artists.

THE controversy about the proposed transfer of Ashburnham House from the Dean and Chapter to the governing body of Westminster School has directed attention to the condition of the school itself, which appears to be such as to make some considerable changes absolutely necessary. There is a proposal now that the school should take one of the houses in Dean's Yard instead of Ashburnham House. But before any transfer of property at all is made there should be a thorough enquiry and a clear understanding as to the future of the school. Whatever houses the school authorities obtain are certain to be pulled down or to be so far altered as to become new; and every one of those which belong to the Dean and Chapter contains valuable old work which ought not to be destroyed unless an absolute necessity is proved. The case seems to be one for a Royal Commission.

AT the meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies to be held at 22 Albemarle Street, on Thursday, April 21, at five p.m., the following papers will be read:—"The New Statuette of Pallas," by Mr. C. T. Newton; "Votive Helmets and Spearheads," by Canon Greenwell; "Boat Races in Antiquity," by Prof. Percy Gardner; "The Battle of Marathon," by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd; and "The Etymology of *ἐμπρός*, *ἐναντίος*, κ. τ. λ.," by the Rev. E. M. Geldart.

WE quote the following from the *Japan Weekly Mail*:—

"One of the greatest attractions of the exhibition at Ueno will be a tea pavilion, built in strict accordance with the rules of the Tea Clubs, and furnished with utensils handed down from father to son for twenty generations. The originator of this idea is a gentleman of Kioto, by name Senō. He is a lineal descendant of the renowned Sen no Rikui, master of Tea Ceremonials to Nobunaga and Hideyoshi (1550-96). It is characteristic of the reverential affection Japan bestows upon the gentle arts that now, at a distance of three centuries, the

name of Sen no Rikui is known to every educated man in the empire. Sen was indeed the Epicurus of Japan; the founder of a philosophy that teaches, not that happiness is to be derived from sensual pleasures, but that the greatest good within mortal reach is the peace of mind springing from virtue. Many may remember him now merely as a dilettante—a man who devised forty-six varieties of tea pavilions, and persuaded the world to discover occult beauties in the rude, uncouth productions of ancient ceramists; but those who have studied his life and philosophy know that with him aesthetics were but the outcome of moral beauty, and that the history of his own doings and death gives the truest possible idea of the faith he possessed."

THE Art Furnishers' Alliance (Limited) have opened rooms at 157 New Bond Street, which is rapidly becoming a perfect art-warren. These rooms are furnished with articles all warranted, by no less an authority than Dr. Christopher Dresser, "to possess intrinsic merit as regards originality, design, and execution." After this, we feel that criticism would be profane. The Alliance have published their *professio fidei* in the shape (and a peculiar shape it is) of a little book, containing the *Principles of Art*, by Dr. Dresser, with an *apologia*, in the form of prefatory remarks, by Edward Lee, Knt. The principles are sound, the prefatory remarks show an ardent desire to educate the Boeotian public, and the shrine was opened to worshippers and purchasers on Tuesday last.

WE gladly acknowledge the first part of an Italian periodical called *Pompei: Rivista illustrata di Archeologia popolare e industriale e d'Arte*. It contains, among other illustrated articles, one on the new bronzes discovered at Pompeii, and the first of a series on ancient goldsmith's work, beginning with the discoveries at Kertch.

FOLLOWING close upon the Exhibition of Painter-Etchers in Bond Street, where America is so strongly represented, an exhibition of American etchings opened at Boston, U.S.A., in the Museum of Fine Arts, on April 11. The contributions from each artist are limited to ten.

RAPID painting seems to be coming as much into fashion as other rapid modes of executing life's work. The day has gone by when Gerard Dow spent nine days in elaborating a broomstick. We have most of us seen Mr. Poynter's striking portrait-studies, painted before his class at South Kensington in the space of two hours; we have heard of Mr. Whistler's effective celerity; and we have lately been informed by the *Daily News* that Mr. Millais painted his admirable portrait of Mr. Gladstone in five hours. But all this is as nothing to an Italian *peintre improvisateur* who is at present showing off in Paris. A few days ago he painted, before the ex-Queen of Spain and a number of notabilities assembled to see the feat, a view of the Rhine, with a castle on the shore, in ten minutes; and drew a busy scene at a port in five minutes. At this rate, art would outrival even photography; but then is it art, this marvellous dexterity? We should opine that Signor Carlo's works were not; but Mr. Poynter and Mr. Millais really make one afraid of judging this dexterous improvisatore.

THE King of Italy has nominated the Swiss sculptor, Vincentio Vela, a companion of the Order of the Crown. Vela was the son of a poor peasant of Ligonetto, near Mendrisio, in the canton of Ticino. He was born in 1822. In his twelfth year he was apprenticed to a stonemason, and worked in the quarries at Viggio. He showed a natural genius for drawing and carving, and was delighted two years later when he was taken to Milan in order to work among the masons at the restoration of the cathedral. He learned drawing in his spare time, and laboured until late at night upon models for the goldsmiths of the town. Cac-

ciatori, the sculptor, took him into his studio; and he was just about to visit Rome to carry on his studies when he was called home by the breaking out of the Civil War of the Sunderbund, throughout the whole of which he served as a soldier in the Federal Army. After the defeat of the Roman Catholic cantons Vela went to Venice, where he received the first prize at the Exhibition of Sculpture for his bas-relief of *Christ raising the Daughter of Jairus from the Dead*. In 1848 he again took up arms, but as an Italian, not as a Switzer, and greatly distinguished himself as a volunteer at the siege of Peschiera. After the close of the campaign he returned with zeal to his profession, and achieved a wide renown by his works at the Paris Salon, especially by his *Spartacus* in 1855, and his marble group of *France and Italy* in 1863, for which he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Milan Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1870 corresponding member of the Institute in Paris. The *Harmony in Tears* on Donizetti's monument is his work. He has been a frequent exhibitor both in Paris and Milan. At the last elections for the Great Council of Ticino the sculptor entered his name as a candidate, but was defeated. Among the best known of his works are the colossal *Christopher Columbus and America* and *The Last Days of Napoleon I.*

KREUTZ'S monograph on St. Mark's, Venice, is being continued by Ferdinand Ongania, with the help of Venetian contributors. It will contain a great number of engravings and chromo-lithographs, minutely illustrating every feature of the great basilica, and is to be completed in 1884.

DR. MILCHHÖFER is about to publish a work on the Museums of Athens, which is specially intended for the use of archaeologists.

MM. MORGAND ET FATOUT, of Paris, offer for sale a few copies of the late M. Double's privately printed *Promenade à travers deux Siècles et quatorze Salons*, a copy of which the great amateur was in the habit of presenting to every visitor to his famous collection of works of art. It is illustrated with a portrait of M. Double, nine etchings by Jacquemart, four by Flameng, and one by Gaucherel, beside chromo-lithographs and wood-engravings. M. Double's collection is to be brought to the hammer on May 24.

THE same firm announce a new publication of the Society of French Bibliophiles—*Vie du Comte d'Hoym, Ministre de Saxe-Pologne en France et célèbre Amateur de Livres*—which will be of interest to the historian, the student of books and binding, and the collector of works of art. It contains many anecdotes on men and manners in France during the Regency; details of Hoym's private life and expenditure; and a catalogue of the Count's collection of pictures, furniture, porcelain, and bronzes, compiled by himself, with curious particulars as to their former owners, and the sales at which they were purchased. The editor quotes documents to prove that the manufactory of Meissen was greatly indebted to French artists under the patronage of Count d'Hoym. Models by Meissonnier and designs were furnished to the Meissen factory by Frenchmen (Huet, Lemaître, and Lebrun) who had relations with the Saxon Government.

A JOURNAL of Tournai, *La Vérité*, calls the attention of the Commission des Monuments to the repairs now being executed in the cathedral of that town under the care of the canons. It is feared that these repairs may injure the architectural beauty of the edifice.

A COLOSSAL statue of the Norwegian poet, Herik Wergeland, who was born in 1808 and died in 1845, has been erected at Christiania

on the Eidswoldsplatz, opposite the Storching. The statue will be unveiled on May 17, the sixty-seventh anniversary of the date on which the first Norwegian Storching, at Eidswold, accepted the national constitution.

PROVINCIAL France is breaking out everywhere in exhibitions. A grand one is announced at Tours, both industrial and artistic, to be opened on May 28. Others are to be held at Bourg, Montpellier, Dunkerque, Boulogne, and Dijon.

SEVERAL French artists seem to have been behindhand with their work for the Salon. M. Diogène Maillart has been endeavouring to finish his *Prometheus* in time, but has been obliged to send only two small portraits, reserving *Prometheus* for next year; and M. Ch. Delou, whose curious study of the capture of the Dutch fleet among the ice-blocks of Texel by the Republican Hussars in 1794 has been much discussed, did not finish his work in time, and will have to wait for its exhibition in the Palais de l'Industrie until 1882.

M. GUSTAVE DORÉ applied to the committee of French artists appointed to regulate the Salon for a respite of forty-eight hours, that he might be able to send in the pictures destined for the exhibition, but to which he had been unable to give the finishing touches because of his mother's death. The committee refused to grant the favour; therefore Doré will be unrepresented in the picture galleries. It is said, however, that he will hold a proud place in the sculpture gallery.

THE STAGE.

Two interesting particulars reach us with regard to the performances of the Meiningen company which begin next month in London. Unless alterations are made in their plans at almost the last moment, the company will, in two respects, depart from their usual ways during this their London engagement. We hear, in the first place, that Fräulein Haviland, one of the most distinguished of German actresses, but not a member of the Meiningen troop, will support them on the forthcoming occasion; and this, we are further informed, is accounted for by the opinion of experts that the company is not largely provided with actresses of genius. This we can easily believe. The generally neglected virtue of *ensemble* is the strong point of the Meiningen players, and some of those who know the Meiningen Theatre best speak of it as "a school"—a training-place whereat perfection is not reached by many players at the same time. Secondly, we hear that it is not the intention of the company to bring over their supernumeraries. This we considerably regret, as we do not see how it can be possible—even from among the German population of London—to rapidly train a sufficient body of persons to move with naturalness and significance on the stage; and, not to speak of the customs of our own theatre, the admirable Dutch actors accustomed us, last summer, to the presence of supernumeraries by no means to be confused with the traditional "Adelphi guests." Unless, therefore, the Meiningers look well after this department of the business, in which, at home, they are famous for success, there will be some disappointment felt at Drury Lane.

THE revival of *The Belle's Stratagem* at the Lyceum and the production of the new play at Sadler's Wells are likely to be the principal events of Eastertide at the theatres, which this year take less account of Easter than they have been wont to do. *The Belle's Stratagem* will be brought out with that large measure of outward adornment to which visitors to the Lyceum have grown accustomed, and likewise, we are glad to add, with a very strong cast. At the St.

James's Theatre, during Easter week and for some time afterwards, *The Lady of Lyons* will alternate with *The Money-Spinner*, principally, we suppose, that playgoers may renew acquaintance with Mrs. Kendal's really powerful reading of the part of Pauline.

WE have received from Messrs. Trübner Mr. James Murdoch's *The Stage; or, Recollections of Actors or Acting*. This is a book of very sensibly written gossip and memoranda by a veteran American actor of considerable note, and one who has indeed studied the principles of acting, and has observed and understood many different methods of interpreting parts and of producing stage effects. There is about it no small amount of sagacity and common-sense, so that it is, in a greater degree than is usual with books upon the stage, a practical book—of service to students of the profession as well as fitted to give sufficient entertainment to idle quarters of an hour. Perhaps George Henry Lewes's book upon the theatre and Mr. Dutton Cook's *Book of the Play* were until now almost the last of which this might truthfully be said. Most theatrical books are written only for a wide public that likes personal gossip about people with whose names and figures it may be easily familiar, but which has little care for analysing what it enjoys. Mr. Murdoch's book is not so compact a book as Mr. Lewes's. It is not so tersely written; it is not so much a work of literature. And it contains far more of that personal gossip and stage anecdote which is welcomed by the greater number. But it is still akin to it by its frequently practical character; and there are, of course, occasions on which the practical writing of a man on his own profession will be still more practical than that of an observer of it. The artist has something to say that the critic cannot say, though the critic—whose field of vision is much wider than the artist's, and who is more rarely the creature of a *coterie*—has much to say that the artist cannot say. For one who actually practises the art he writes about, Mr. Murdoch shows that he has wide sympathies. This, even more than his technical knowledge, gives real value to his volume, in which the reader will find very interesting and calm and generally unprejudiced record of the acting of many of Mr. Murdoch's best contemporaries—Booth and Forest and Buckstone—as well as thoughtful comment on many facts that have been handed down to us concerning the great men of the stage from Garrick onwards. We recommend Mr. Murdoch to the reader. He is not vapid; he is not a merely facile producer of just readable padding.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

THE last appearances of M^{de}. Schumann and Herr Joachim at the two last concerts of the twenty-third season of the Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts (April 9 and 11) attracted very large and enthusiastic audiences. M^{de}. Schumann will surely remember with pride and pleasure the cordial manner in which she has been received this time in London; and musicians and amateurs are not likely soon to forget the earnest and intelligent interpretations of Beethoven, Bach, Schumann, &c., to which they have listened. On the arrival of the great pianist, we expressed a hope that she would give us as much as possible of Schumann's music. She has performed many of his important works; and we are sorry that she only played on Saturday the first part of the *Humoreske* (op. 20), one of his most original pieces, and that on Monday five numbers were omitted from the *Carnaval*. We, however, cordially thank M^{de}. Schumann for what she has done, and hope that she will soon pay another visit to this country. Her presence

here is interesting for her own sake, and for that of her lamented husband. She has always been recognised as a great pianist, but it is only within the last few years that Robert Schumann's music has been properly understood and appreciated. We would also mention two very fine performances of Beethoven's quartets in E flat (op. 74) and in F (op. 133) by M^{rs}. Joachim, Rees, Straus, and Piatti. The series of concerts just concluded has been highly successful; the performances have been very good, but the actual novelties introduced have been few and unimportant.

Berlioz's dramatic symphony, *Roméo et Juliette*, was repeated at the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society on Thursday, April 7. The solo vocalists were Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. F. Boyle, and Signor Ghilberti. The performance was in many respects better than the preceding one. The introduction, the *scène d'amour*, and the Tomb scene were well rendered; but the *scherzo*, the Funeral scene, and the *finale* still lacked colour, spirit, and finish. We cannot understand why Mr. Cusins takes the "Queen Mab" *scherzo* at a rate which makes it sound more like a funeral than a fairy march. Mr. Sims Reeves sang Beethoven's *Liederkreis*, and M^{de}. Rémaury played the same composer's concerto in C.

We would briefly notice some other interesting events of the past week. The South London Choral Association gave their first concert at St. James's Hall last Tuesday. The singing was excellent; everything that could be desired in the way of precision, firmness of attack, and finish. M^{rs}. Osgood, M^{de}. Bolingbroke, and Mr. Joseph Maas were the vocalists. Why does not Mr. L. C. Venables, the conductor, select a programme more important, and more worthy of the able choir over which he presides?

M^{de}. Sainton Dolby gave the first of a series of three concerts at the Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, April 7. The programme was performed by pupils now studying in her vocal academy, assisted by Miss Arthur, Miss Blackwell, and M^{de}. Mary Cummings, former pupils. We cannot enter into detail, but may state that the singing of the various pupils testified to the ability, intelligence, and care of their teacher, M^{de}. Dolby. We would particularly notice an excellent rendering by all the students of Schubert's serenade for solo (Miss Blackwell) and female chorus, and Schumann's Requiem for Mignon, solos and chorus (mixed voices). The latter work was rendered with much feeling and intelligence, and afforded proof of careful and patient rehearsal.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a very good performance of Handel's *Samson* yesterday week at St. James's Hall. The principal vocalists were Miss Annie Marriott, M^{de}. Patey, Mr. Maas, and Mr. F. King. We would specially note Miss Marriott's rendering of "Let the bright seraphim;" Mr. Maas' "Why does the God of Israel sleep?" the duet, "Go, baffled coward," by Messrs. Maas and King; and the choruses, "Then round about the starry throne" and "To man God's universal law."

Last, but not least, we would notice the Royal Academy students' orchestral concert at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening. The first part of Handel's *Semele* was given for the first time in London since 1762. The performance was very good, and Mr. W. Shakespeare proved himself an able and energetic conductor. The revival of Handel's neglected masterpieces must afford pleasure to all lovers of music, and the rendering last Saturday certainly leads one to wish to hear the whole work. The programme contained many features of interest, including an overture by Mr. Percy Stranders and a clever Credo by Miss Maude V. White.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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